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All the News
's Fit to Print'

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20 CENTS

Howard Hughes Dies at 70 Fights to Texas Hospital

Was Flying
Capalco With
Worsened Illness

Howard Hughes years ago



Howard Hughes, 70, died today as mysteriously as he had lived. The 70-year-old billionaire was flown to the Methodist Hospital here for emergency treatment. A company spokesman said Mr. Hughes died at 1:27 P.M. in a jet flying over the hospital, where a coroner's inquest was imposed. Houston policemen outside the hospital telephoned hospital officials about 9 A.M. and said Mr. Hughes would be arriving this afternoon. "We were aware it was an emergency," but we did not know what the nature of the problem was and we still don't know," Mr. Mathis said at 7:30 tonight. The Harris County medical examiner, Dr. Joseph A. Jachimczyk, consulted with hospital officials tonight but refused to be interviewed afterward. A spokesman for the Baylor College of Medicine, of which Methodist Hospital is a teaching affiliate, said that a Hughes aide telephoned Dr. Henry D. MacIntosh, the chairman of its department of internal medicine, this morning and requested that arrangements be made for an examination and treatment for Mr. Hughes. The spokesman declined to discuss the case.

DEMOCRATS SEEK NEW YORK BACKING IN PRIMARY TODAY

Jackson, Udall and Carter
Wind Up Campaigning—
Wisconsin Also Voting

By FRANK LYNN
The three major candidates for the Democratic Presidential nomination wound up their drives for today's New York primary with diverse campaigning yesterday that reflected their political priorities and strategy. Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington, who must win decisively here to regain momentum in the Presidential race, campaigned across the state from Buffalo to Staten Island. Representative Morris K. Udall of Arizona, who has tried to divide his effort between New York and Wisconsin, which also votes today, made a perfunctory appearance designed to attract as much news attention as possible. Jimmy Carter, former Governor of Georgia, who spent the day in Wisconsin, campaigned in absentia in New York with mimeographed announcements of endorsements.

Callaghan, Party's Choice, Is Prime Minister of Britain



James Callaghan, Britain's Foreign Secretary, arrives at Labor Party headquarters in London with his wife, Audrey.

Special to The New York Times
LONDON, April 5—James Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, was chosen today as third round of a balloting Britain's new Prime Minister. He promptly called on the di-16, when Harold Wilson unexpectedly announced his resignation from office. Mr. Callaghan received 176 votes today. Michael Foot, the Secretary of State for Employment, automatically became Prime Minister. Mr. Callaghan, 64 years old, party's left wing, won 137 votes.

They were the only nominees to survive the earlier rounds. Technically, the most members could confer on Mr. Callaghan was the leadership of the Labor Party. But since Mr. Wilson resigned as Prime Minister midway through the Labor Party government's five-year term of office, his successor as party leader automatically became Prime Minister. Although the vote made Mr. Callaghan's succession certain, he observed the time-honored ritual of presenting himself to Queen Elizabeth II before formally taking office. Mr. Wilson arrived at Buckingham Palace at 5:26 to hand in his resignation and told the Queen of his and his party's "advice." Mr. Callaghan arrived.

PEKING IS RACKED BY A DAY OF RIOTS; MILITIA STEPS IN

Crowds, Put at 30,000. Set
Cars on Fire and Try to
Storm the Great Hall

BACKING FOR CHOU SEEN
Demonstrations Appear to
Be Backlash to Campaign
Against 'Rightists'

By Reuters
PEKING, Tuesday, April 6—Violent demonstrations, apparently in support of former Prime Minister Chou En-lai and his associates, were staged through the day yesterday in Peking's Tien An Men Square, and few attempts were made to stop them. After a day of incidents in which demonstrators estimated to total 30,000 tried to break into the Great Hall of the People and many set cars and a nearby building afire, militiamen armed with wooden staves cleared the area. Long orderly lines of militiamen were seen escorting people, apparently demonstrators, into the ancient Forbidden City, and late last night quiet appeared to have been restored. Struggle for Power
The demonstrations appeared to be a backlash against the so-called antigovernment campaign begun as part of the power struggle in the Chinese leadership after Mr. Chou died in January. Peking's Mayor, Wu Teh, linked the demonstrations to that struggle as he appealed in a late afternoon for the crowds to disperse. In a message broadcast through loudspeakers, he charged that the riots were aimed at Chairman Mao Tse-tung and the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and that behind them were persons who supported the "capitalist road." This was an allusion principally to Deputy Prime Minister Teng Hsiao-ping, an associate of Mr. Chou who had been expected to become Prime Minister and who has been main target of the antigovernment campaign. Teng Had Been in Disgrace
Mr. Teng, who was denounced during the Cultural Revolution of the late nineteen-sixties, was brought back from disgrace by Mr. Chou and given the post of senior Deputy Prime Minister, Deputy Chairman of the party and acting Chief of Staff of the army in apparent preparation for taking over as head of the government. He has not appeared in public since the Chou funeral and has been increasingly accused of stressing material incentives over political awareness and thus trying to bring back capitalism. The post of Acting Prime Minister that he was expected to get went instead to Hua Kuofeng, a Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Public Security. Throughout the day in Tien An Men Square, unarmed troops and workers' militiamen tried to maintain order but were careful to avoid clashes. Authorities made no attempt to break up the crowds and appeared to be prepared to let them continue.

Unified Soviet Bloc Favored as U.S. Policy

By DAVID BINDER
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, April 5—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's memorandum last Feb. 12, "With regard to Eastern Europe," the memorandum says, "it must be in our long-term interest to influence events in this area—because of the present unnatural relationship with the Soviet Union—so that they will not sooner or later explode, causing World War III. This inorganic, unnatural relationship is a far greater danger to world peace than the conflict between East and West." He then entered a qualification, saying that if Western Europe turned inward in preoccupation with economic and social problems, it could cause a shift in the power balance inimical to American interests. Continuing on the East European theme, the summary said: "So, our policy must be a policy of responding to the clearly visible aspirations in Eastern Europe for a more autonomous existence within a memorandum last Feb. 12. "With regard to Eastern Europe," the memorandum says, "it must be in our long-term interest to influence events in this area—because of the present unnatural relationship with the Soviet Union—so that they will not sooner or later explode, causing World War III. This inorganic, unnatural relationship is a far greater danger to world peace than the conflict between East and West." He then entered a qualification, saying that if Western Europe turned inward in preoccupation with economic and social problems, it could cause a shift in the power balance inimical to American interests. Continuing on the East European theme, the summary said: "So, our policy must be a policy of responding to the clearly visible aspirations in Eastern Europe for a more autonomous existence within

Wisconsin Campaigning

Meanwhile, in Wisconsin, Mr. Carter and Representative Udall were tying up loose ends in their campaigns. The two men, who are considered the front runners in Wisconsin, scurried across the state in a last-minute hunt for support. Former Senator Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma, who had virtually abandoned his campaign here, made rare appearances in the city and upstate to try to salvage some delegates. The polls in New York City will be open from 6 A.M. to 9 P.M. and outside the city from noon to 9 P.M. A total of 856 Democrats are vying for 206 national convention delegate berths in the state's 39 Congressional districts. 9 Percent of Delegates
The district delegates and 68 delegates-at-large to be appointed by the Democratic state committee and apportioned to each candidate on the basis of his showing today represent 9 percent of the 3,008 delegates who will convene July 12 at Madison Square Garden. Senator Jackson has repeatedly predicted—and he did so again yesterday—that he will win a majority of the delegates. He has also made a major commitment of manpower, money and his own campaign time here to back up his prediction. As a result, he needs a decisive victory to fulfill his own prophecy and to regain the momentum he had after his Massachusetts primary victory a month ago. Mr. Udall, who has been handicapped by a severe shortage of funds and his decision

Board Acts to Cut Colleges of City U.; Students in Protest

By JUDITH CUMMINGS
The Board of Higher Education moved formally last night to approve its long-awaited plan for reducing the scope of the City University by closing or reducing several of the system's colleges. The board's action, at a public meeting that lasted late into the night, followed a day in which student demonstrations erupted briefly into fights between the police and supporters of the colleges. The restructuring plan was approved after seven weeks of public and private debate in response to the city government's pressure to bring university spending in line with the austere municipal budget. The board's action called for Richmond College, a college on Staten Island for juniors and seniors, to be merged into the campus of Staten Island Community College, and for Hostos College in the Bronx to be closed and absorbed into Bronx Community College. Both measures were approved by a majority vote of six of the nine members who were present, with the three minority-group members abstaining. The 10th member, Rita Hauser, was not present. The three dissenters—the vice chairman, Franklin H. Williams; Vania R. Quinones and Sandra Lopez Bird—have pronounced on the case. The test well was drilled three miles deep on the edge of the Baltimore County, Md., property.

HIGH COURT DENIES APPEAL BY CALLEY

Refuses, Without Comment,
to Review His Conviction in
22 Slayings at My Lai
By LESLEY OELSNER
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, April 5—The Supreme Court refused today to review the court-martial conviction of former Army Lieut. William L. Calley Jr. for the murder of 22 civilians in the South Vietnamese hamlet of My Lai in 1968. The Court's action, announced without comment or explanation, closes one of the most bitter chapters of the Vietnam War. It ends for all practical purposes the long legal aftermath of the My Lai incident, in which 25 Army officers and enlisted personnel were charged with various offenses growing out of the slayings; only six of those 25 were tried, and only Mr. Calley was convicted. Mr. Calley, who has been free on bail pending appeal since late 1974, after serving a little more than three years of what was originally a life sentence, will not be returned to confinement. The Army announced this afternoon that, in accord with earlier Army decisions and pronouncements on the case, Calley would be allowed to remain on parole.

U.S. Assays Peking Strife As Move Against Radicals

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN
Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, April 5—The degree of spontaneity of the demonstrations that followed the discovery that wreaths laid in Mr. Chou's honor had been removed, but even those who gave more weight to the spontaneity agreed that there had to be direction and manipulation from influential figures in Peking sympathetic to the moderate cause. According to a view in top Government circles here, Mr. Chou's death prompted the radicals to make a significant effort to seize as much power as they could. They were able to prevent Mr. Chou's hand-picked successor, Teng Hsiao-ping from taking office.

Hair Codes for Policemen Upheld by Supreme Court

By PRANAY GUPTA
The United States Supreme Court ruled yesterday that police departments had the right to order police officers to wear their hair short and not to wear beards. In a 6-to-2 vote, the Court reversed a decision by the United States Court of Appeals in New York that said policemen had the constitutional right to wear their hair any way they wished and also to be hirsute if they so chose. Delivering the majority opinion, Associate Justice William H. Rehnquist said that people who worked for government agencies had "no absolute constitutional right" to wear any hair style. Police departments, he said, could enforce grooming codes if there was a "rational basis" for such regulations. The Supreme Court's ruling was on a case involving the Suffolk County Police Department and the Suffolk Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, in which police officers of the Long Island county had protested against their department's regulation concerning beards and hair lengths. Although there is temporarily no grooming code in the Suffolk Police Department, policemen were forbidden to wear beards and maintain hair that touched the ears or shirt collar when the class-action suit first came to Federal Court in 1972. The majority opinion of the court, which was handed down yesterday, said that the regulation was a "rational" one.



Protesters from Medgar Evers College of City University block traffic on the East River Drive at 77th Street as part of their protest in New York.

Oil Prospects Off Jersey 'Encouraging'

By MARTIN WALDRON
The prospect of finding oil and gas under offshore sites in the Atlantic Ocean is "very encouraging," according to the first reports from an exploratory well sunk by a consortium of petroleum companies 80 miles off the New Jersey coast. The companies have declined to comment on the results, citing their proprietary interests, but New Jersey officials yesterday confirmed that core samples brought up in the test drilling suggest the presence of large oil and natural-gas deposits. The test well was drilled three miles deep on the edge of the Baltimore County, Md., property. Interior Department has estimated that two to four billion barrels of oil and five to 14 trillion cubic feet of gas lie under the Continental Shelf from Maine to Florida. No offshore wells have been sunk to substantiate the presence of oil and gas reserves under the Continental Shelf. The exploratory well was drilled to test the geological strata of what was believed to be a promising site. The mud, sand and rock brought up by the rig at the site suggested only that conditions for oil pooling and gas accumulation were favorable.

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U.S. Diplomat in Moscow Accosted Outside Theater

By DAVID K. SHIPLER

MOSCOW, April 6—A senior American diplomat was surrounded tonight by six or seven Russian men who grabbed his jacket and threatened him with retaliation for the harassment of Soviet diplomats by Jewish demonstrators in New York.

Raymond Benson, counselor for press and cultural affairs at the United States embassy here, said the incident, which lasted about five minutes, took place outside the Tchaikovsky concert hall as he was about to attend a concert.

He had dropped off his wife, Shirley, and some friends and had parked his car. When he got out, he said, a man approached him and asked, "Are you an American?"

Several Others Appear
When he said that he was several other men appeared. "There were quite a few of them," Mr. Benson said, "and they surrounded me. There were six, seven of them, anyway."

"They tugged at my clothes—my jacket anyway—I pulled one way, they pulled another. I tried to get through them, but couldn't." "They didn't hit and they didn't beat," Mr. Benson continued. "They didn't reach for me, but for the lapels of the open jacket."

There was some disjointed conversation, he said, in which the men said in Russian: "You live peacefully here, don't you? If anything happens in America to our people, something will happen here—tell your ambassador."

Until yesterday, the threats made against American diplomats had been impersonal, or at least not face-to-face. A flurry of middle-of-the-night telephone calls had been made to embassy officials, warning that cars would be damaged, people shot and children harmed. Two bomb scares were directed at the embassy and one at the American consulate in Leningrad.

Several nights ago, an American returned to his car, parked near Moscow University, to find a bottle broken on the roof, which had been dented. Then yesterday, Mr. Benson said, James Wilkinson, a first secretary in the administrative section of the embassy, was approached by four or five Russian men outside a store for foreigners and threatened. He was not touched, however, Mr. Benson said.

Soviet Asks Protection
UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., April 5—The Soviet delegation today demanded intensified security measures to protect its mission from "terrorist" acts such as a shooting last Friday at the 67th Street residence. A protest note said Yakov A. Malik, the Soviet delegate, was shot during the shooting when the men said in Russian: "You live peacefully here, don't you? Resistance claimed responsibility for the attack."



destroys a building in Belfast after seven bombs exploded in an hour at five targets in the city

Hit by New Wave of Bombings

man in the stomach. The policeman's condition is not serious. The two other gunmen escaped but a woman accomplice was caught by the police in the grounds of the hotel, the Conway, which was badly damaged by explosions and a fire. Meanwhile, in a downtown gardening store a man with a hoax bomb was grabbed by his long hair by a sales assistant and held until the policeman arrived. "I was so furious I didn't stop to think," the sales assistant said. A half-mile away customers were cleared from a busy restaurant when a suspicious bag was found under a table. A cook carried the bag to the sidewalk, where it exploded harmlessly. The other bombs were at a hotel, a shipping office and a toy store just outside the security ring that seals off the central shopping area. The police believe the new I.R.A. blitz is part of an expected increase in violence to mark the 60th anniversary of the Easter rising in Dublin when Irish republicans rebelled against the British administration.

Seeks Aid Parity With Turkey

The two members of the Atlantic alliance have been locked in bitter disputes over Cyprus and the Aegean Sea. Both capitals have been buying weapons and rattling sabers at a furious pace. There are at least three reasons behind the Greek demands. Most Greeks are taught from infancy to hate and fear the Turks, who ruled this region for more than 400 years. Accordingly, they insist that their security is seriously threatened by Turkish expansionism, particularly in the Aegean, where dozens of Greek islands lie just off the coast of Turkey. The Greek mentality was demonstrated recently by a mother who had dressed her son up as a Greek soldier and taken him to the Independence Day parade. "My little warrior," she gushed, showing him off to friends, "you'll grow up and kill all the Turks." In addition, Prime Minister Constantine Caramanlis is under severe pressure from left-wing opponents for being soft on the Americans. "It would be politically impossible for us to make an agreement that is below the one with the Turks," a senior government official said. Comparison Resented
Greeks also resent the widely held belief that Turkey is more important to Western defense strategy than they are. Accepting a lesser deal, they feel would be a humiliating acknowledgment of their inferior status. Greece does not expect the exact same deal as Turkey, since it has a much smaller army. But Athens has apparently copied the Turkish position that continuation of American bases is at least partly contingent on an acceptable aid package, diplomatic sources said. American facilities here include an air base in Athens, air and naval ports in Crete, and a variety of communications, intelligence-gathering and nuclear weapons installation throughout the country.

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FRENCH WEIGHING BEIRUT MEDIATION

May Heed Appeal by Sadat to Help Seek Solution

By FLORA LEWIS
Special to The New York Times

PARIS, April 5—France will probably agree to an appeal by President Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt for a mediator in Lebanon, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said today.

President Sadat, who left here this afternoon for Rome on a tour of European capitals, publicly proposed yesterday that Paris send a former Foreign Minister, Maurice Couve de Murville, to mediate the Lebanese civil war. Mr. Couve de Murville, who tried that mission without success last year, was not enthusiastic about returning, but the French Government has shown considerable interest in playing a peace-making role if possible.

Mr. Sadat's proposal was coupled with blame for Syria, which he held responsible for "the whole tragedy, and its role in Lebanon. French officials said that no settlement could be achieved without Syria, but that perhaps "others," presumably including Egypt, might be involved. Mr. Sadat had already suggested dispatch of "Arab forces" to police Lebanon.

President Sadat's trip to West Germany, France and Italy, was said to be a clear effort to broaden and increase his European ties now that he has canceled his treaty with Moscow, so that he would not be fully dependent on the United States.

Apart from diplomatic support, his interest in France is weapons supplies. He saw President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing for a second time this morning, had an hour with Premier Jacques Chirac, and a meeting with representatives of French and Arab arms industries.

Sadat Arrives in Rome
ROME, April 5. (Reuters)—President Sadat flew to Rome from Paris today to meet Italian Government leaders and Pope Paul.

Dispute Over Choice of New Lebanese President Stalls

By HENRY TANNER
Special to The New York Times

BEIRUT, Lebanon, April 5—Lebanon's leftist-Muslim alliance and Syria were locked today in a growing dispute over the choice of Lebanon's new President.

As a result, no headway was made toward convening the Parliament, which under the terms of the truce agreement reached last Friday is supposed to elect a new President before the 10-day truce expires Sunday.

The opposing sides have yet to agree on where Parliament could meet in reasonable safety or which of the rival private armies would have responsibility for protecting the deputies. Leading members of both sides in the civil war—the right-wing Christians and the leftist-Muslim alliance—were in telephone contact during the day but failed to agree on any of these problems. Each side accused the other of bad faith and of intending to renew fighting at the end of the truce.

Policy Over Syria Crucial

What is at stake between the two sides is the policy that the new President will conduct toward Syria.

The Christian rightists are on record as wanting the new President to enter into a government-to-government agreement between Lebanon and Syria that would give Syria direct responsibility for assuring law and order in Lebanon until new Lebanese institutions—particularly a new army and police corps—have been created to replace those that have disintegrated during the 11 months of civil war.

The leftist-Muslim alliance of Kamal Jumblat rejects such Syrian intervention. Mr. Jumblat has said that it would mean turning Lebanon into a Syrian province.

Al Fatah, the guerrilla group within the Palestine Liberation Organization, also rejects a Syrian takeover. "We love the Syrians—up at their borders, not down here," a leading official of Al Fatah said privately today.

Al Fatah as well as Syria is playing a crucial role in the election of the new President. Lebanese politicians point out that the election of a new President requires not simply a majority in the 99-man Parliament but needs the support of four power blocs including two that are non-Lebanese: Syria, Al Fatah, the right-wing Christian Phalangists and Mr. Jumblat's leftist-Muslim alliance.

The two men who have been named as candidates so far are Raymond Edde, a former Interior Minister, and Elias Sarkis, the governor of the National Bank.

Mr. Sarkis is being favored by the Phalangists and the Syrians. And opposed by Al Fatah and the Jumblat forces.

The reason is that the Phalangists, according to one of their officials, are convinced that Mr. Sarkis would go along with their request for a formal security agreement with Syria. Mr. Sarkis, a dark, serious man, has kept his own counsel. In a country where everybody talks to everybody, even if only by telephone across military lines, he has consistently refused to talk to journalists.

Mr. Edde by contrast is totally opposed to giving Syria formal police powers here, and has said so publicly on many occasions.

He is the favorite therefore, at least for the moment, of the Jumblat alliance and of Al Fatah.

But Mr. Edde is a conservative who in the past has called for limitations on the Palestinian presence here and who generally has a reputation for determined personal independence. His current popularity with the Jumblat alliance and with Al Fatah may not last long.

Some Lebanese politicians expect a third figure to emerge from the Sarkis-Edde deadlock. The Lebanese no longer see any irony in the fact that the Christian rightists are asking for the intervention of the socialist, Arab nationalist Government of President Hafez al-Assad of Syria while Syria's natural allies, the leftist-Muslims, are resisting it.

L. Dean Brown, the American States plans for secretary who came last week on what he called a "reappraisal and analysis" with President Franjeh for the second time. Mr. Franjeh has resigned after Parliament's new President-elect before the expiration of his own term, but officials of the leftist-Muslim side at the time may go back on his word.

U.S. Plans Out
WASHINGTON, April 5.—Under Secretary Joseph J. Sisco refused to rule out the possibility of American intervention in Lebanon, although he stressed that there were no American troops in the area, according to an official who said last week on

Russian Is Reported Arrested In Yugoslavia on Spying Charge

By MALCOLM W. BROWNE
Special to The New York Times

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, April 5—A Soviet woman working in Yugoslavia has been detained for the last two months on charges of spying for the Soviet Union, qualified informants said today.

The case is believed to represent the first time a Soviet national has been arrested for such charges in Yugoslavia.

The woman, said to be about 30 years old and employed by a travel agency in Zagreb, did not have diplomatic status. Her name could not be learned immediately.

The arrest is said to have coincided with the departure from Yugoslavia of Yuri Semyeyev, Soviet consul general in Zagreb, and diplomatic reports have circulated that the Yugoslav police have broken a Soviet spy ring.

There has been no public mention of the case by the Yugoslav Government presumably because of the effect it could have on Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

However, the woman will presumably face trial. Long pretrial detentions are normal in Yugoslavia while prosecutors secretly prepare their cases.

Cominformists' Arrested

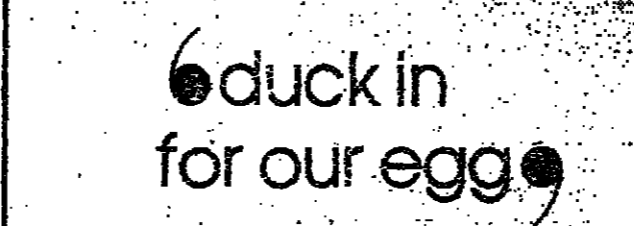
During the last two years Yugoslav authorities have sentenced scores of Yugoslav citizens to long terms on charges of pro-Soviet political activity, but none of the alleged "Cominformists" has been charged with spying. They are named for the Cominform, a Soviet-dominated association of Communist parties that was abolished in 1956.

The "Cominformist threat" came to light when Yugoslav police investigated a wrecked automobile involving a Soviet-bloc diplomat. In the wreck documents are said to have been found linking Soviet activists in Yugoslavia with a new, clandestine pro-Soviet Communist Party.

Last summer, Yugoslav irritation with alleged Soviet involvement in the political affairs of this country became so acute that Moscow apparently felt obliged to take steps.

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper Pravda published an article that, in effect, disowned dissident, pro-Soviet Communists in Yugoslavia, and branded such activity as "mere adventurism."

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مكزامن الأصيل

Lebanese President

BY ACCUSES PARAGUAY

Rights of Man ate Department Up Atrocities

LEEN TELTSCH
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movement. And your
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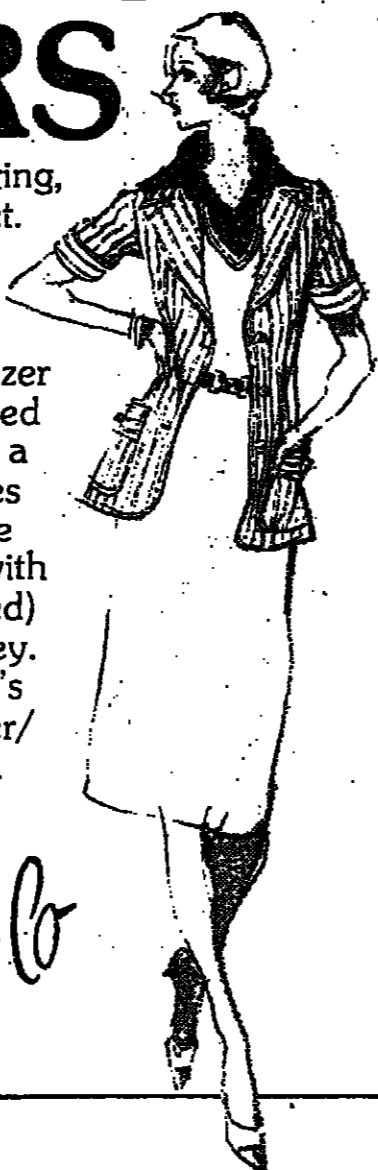
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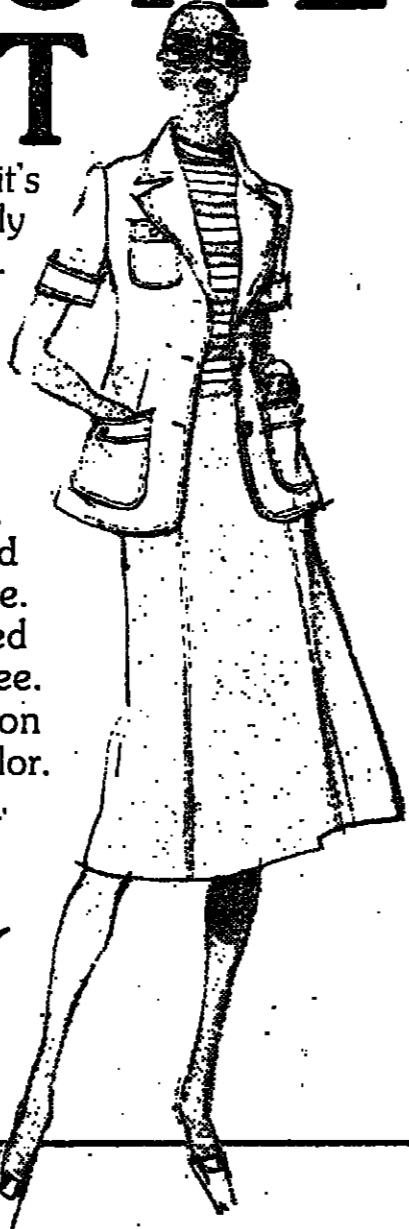
Be suited this Spring, in look if not in fact. As in Butte Knit's clever ensemble. Consists of the new short-sleeved blazer (white with navy/red stripes) over a no-waist, no-sleeves dress (white banded with navy and red) with navy dickey. Now, that's suit-able. Polyester/acrylic. 8 to 16. 76.00.



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B Altman & Co

FOR SPRING

The snap of our 3-piece pantsuit by Butte Knit. Be blazered in navy with 3/4 belt, panted in yellow pull-ons, and coolly, sleevelessly topped in yellow/white/navy V-neck. Polyester/cotton. 82.00. Everything, 8 to 16, in Knitwear, third floor, Fifth Avenue, (212) MU9-7000 and branches.



B Altman & Co

SST NOISE CURBS VIEWED AS A BAN

British and French Contend Plan Would Bar Concord

WASHINGTON, April 5 (UPI)—British and French Government and aircraft industry officials contended today that noise levels for supersonic planes proposed by the Environmental Protection Agency were discriminatory and would ban the Concord from American airports.

The officials testified at a hearing by the Federal Aviation Administration on the proposed rule, which would place SSTs under the same noise requirements as subsonic planes. "Meanwhile, the E.P.A. Administrator, Russell E. Train, told the international noise control meeting here airport noise should be reduced, not increased."

He said that the Government "should firmly identify those or takeoff and landing procedures which are both safe and advantageous from a noise abatement point of views and should ensure their universal use."

Transportation Secretary William T. Coleman Jr. authorized the Concord to have limited service to New York and Washington, D.C. A spokesman for British Airways said that the aviation agency's proposals were "plainly unlawful" because they would prohibit the Concord from flying to New York and Washington, D.C. "The E.P.A. proposals were not technically possible for SSTs," he said. "The government figures showed a 30 percent increase in tourism proposals would prohibit of 1972."

The Proceedings in the U.N. Today

April 6, 1976
GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Conference on Law of the Sea—10:30 A.M. and 3 P.M.
Committee on Relations with U.S. as host country—10:30 A.M.

Tickets may be obtained at the public desk, main lobby, United Nations headquarters. Tours: 9 A.M. to 4:45 P.M.

Turks Seeking to Curb Illicit Narcotics Traffic

IZMIR, Turkey, April 5 (AP)—Narcotics police have begun widespread supervision of hemp-cultivated lands in the Aegean area of western Turkey in a bid to control illicit trafficking in marijuana and hashish, which are derivatives of the plant.

As the harvesting period approaches in this Turkish growing region, special narcotics squads have been set up to watch the gathering of the crop and its transfer to the government.

The legal product made from hemp is a fiber used in cloth, floor covering and other items.

Israel Expects More Visits

TEL AVIV, April 5 (AP)—Israel expects 30,000 Christians for the Easter and Passover holidays, officials said yesterday. The number was about 40 percent higher than last year. Government figures showed a 30 percent increase in tourism over the same period in 1975.

Israel Denies Time Report It Had 13 A-Bombs in '73

JERUSALEM, April 5 (AP)—Israeli repeated today that it is not a nuclear power, and renewed its pledge not to be the first to introduce nuclear weapons into the Middle East conflict.

The official comment followed a report in Time magazine that Israel assembled 13 nuclear bombs during the 1973 war, and then stored them in desert arsenals when the tide of war turned in Israel's favor.

Some Israeli officials said they suspected the report was put out by American sources to deflate Israeli demands for more United States military aid.

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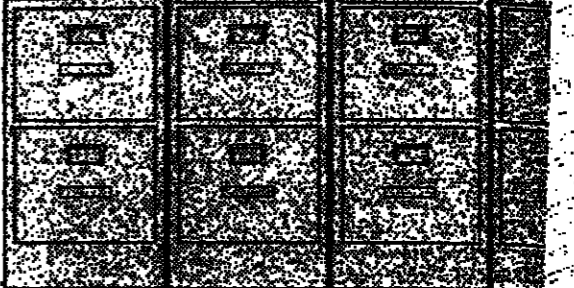
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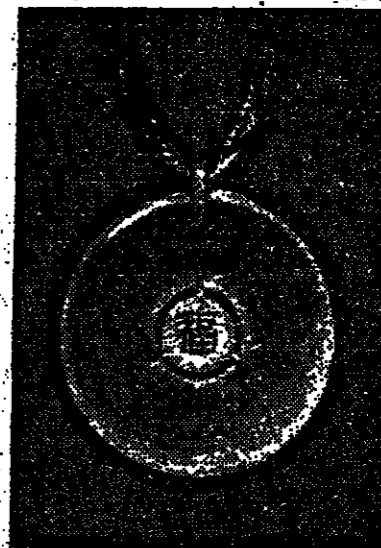
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مكزامن الأصيل

Militia Steps In at End of a Day of Demonstrations in Peking

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8
 be hoping that the demonstrators would eventually disperse quietly.

The demonstrations began yesterday after the authorities removed wreaths that had been placed Sunday at the monument to the Martyrs of the Revolution in the center of the square to commemorate Mr. Chou. Sunday was a special festival day for remembering the dead.

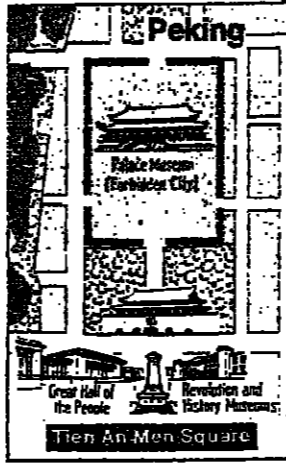
Crowds started to gather at 8 A.M. and secondary school students placed new wreaths at the monument.

Cheered on by the crowd, they raised a photograph of Mr. Chou. The demonstrators then surged across to the steps of the Great Hall of the People, apparently with the intention of presenting a petition.

They failed, and some skirmishes developed. A car was overturned, and youths danced upon it.

A student said to be from Tsinghua University, a center of the antirightist drive, was grabbed by demonstrators. His hands were tied, and he was beaten.

Correspondents and other foreigners in the crowd were watched warily. They were warned not to take photo-



The New York Times/April 6, 1976

graphs. Film was ripped from some cameras, and a few persons were detained briefly for questioning.

Peter Griffiths, a Reuters correspondent, was seized after recording the Mayor's speech and was marched by a few hundred youths to a police station. He was allowed to leave after an hour.

In late morning the crowds thinned out for a time, and demonstrations appeared to be under control around noon. A man who appeared to be acting as a spokesman for the demonstrators addressed them in the center.

and it looked as if some form of negotiations then took place in the nearby History Museum, remain until today, and the protests over their removal con-

stituted the most violent demonstrations to be seen here since the Cultural Revolution.

During the afternoon, three vehicles, including a small bus, were set on fire and flames spread to nearby pine trees, sending smoke drifting over the square. In late afternoon, the door of a stone building in the southeast corner of the square was battered open and a fire was started inside. Youths tossed furniture out of second-story windows.

As the fire was burning in the building, which was thought to house a public security agency, the mayor's words resounded through the square.

"Today, in Tien An Men," the Mayor said, "evil men carried out sabotage, sowed dissonance and carried out antirevolutionary activities."

He called on the masses to leave the square, but as night fell several thousand remained. They were dispersed by the militiamen.

Demonstrations of support for Mr. Chou began last Friday as part of the annual Ching Ming festival during which the specters are paid to the dead. Thousands of people visited Tien An Men Square Sunday to place wreaths, banners with political slogans at the monument.

Many expressed hope that wreaths would be allowed to remain until today, and the protests over their removal con-

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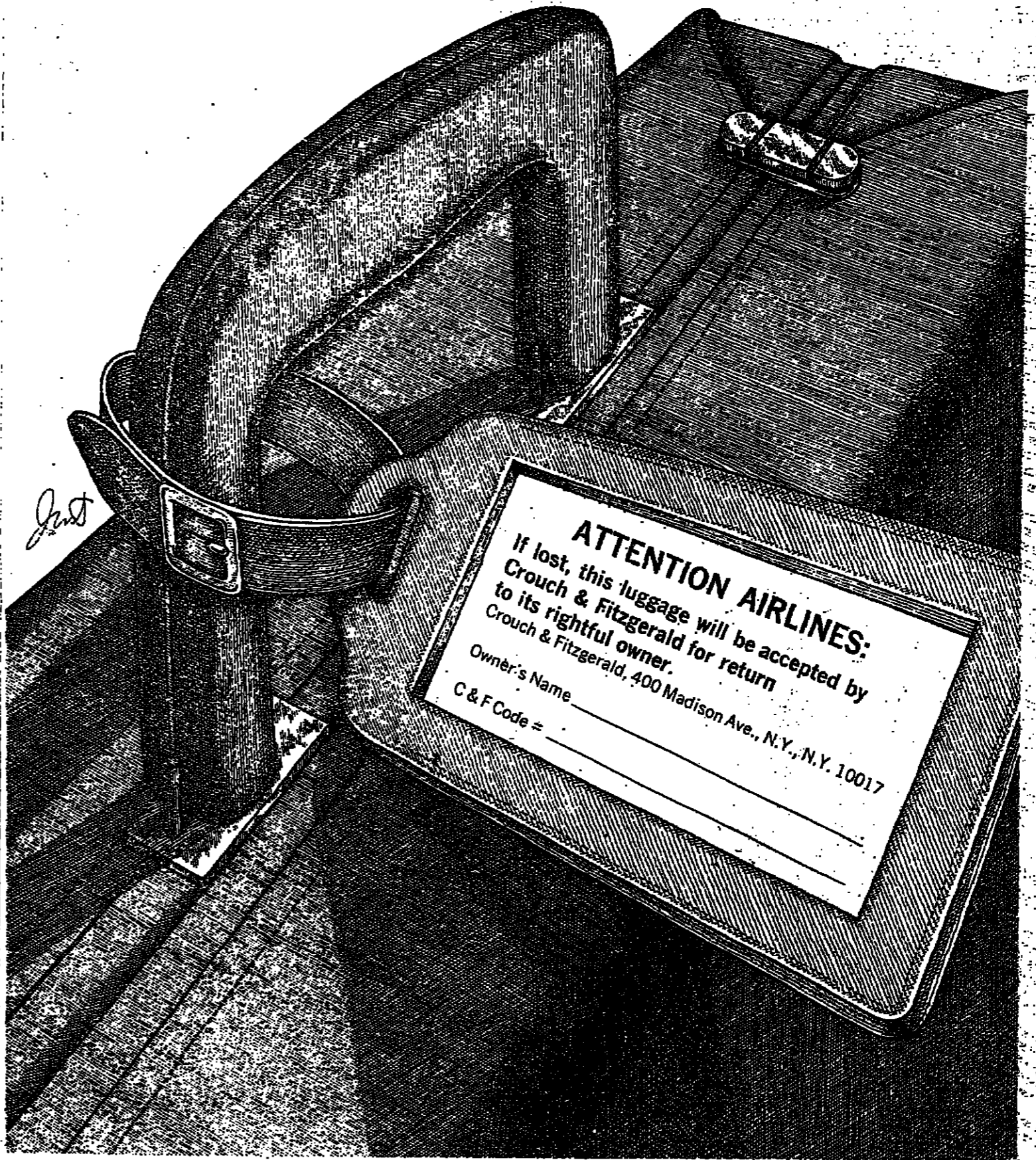
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مكازم الأصيل

IDES ASSESS NG DISORDERS

From Page 1, Col. 7

as Prime Minister. Hua Kuo-feng, who the security chief, d Acting Prime Min- a campaign against and others accused ng the "capitalist is started in late

ording to the experts nton, the political is not ended in Mr. npleta disgrace. Mr. not been publicly n since he delivered at Mr. Chou's fu- an. 15. Even so, he to have considerable nong officials who, f, were rehabilitated u after being purged Cultural Revolution go.

of Mr. Chou's wide- nularity, Mr. Teng's tried but in vain er the Prime Minis- to start a campaign in of Mr. Chou, and tify their own posi- als said.

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who had been iden- 74 as supporting a was indirectly criti- radicals, including ng's wife, Chiang ly blamed "a small vicious, small men" sorders, suggesting critical of the dem-

sts here tended to kind of statement been made even by ad encouraged the ons.

ificance of the dem- officials here said, that happens in the op party councils. ls suggested that es may try to use s to argue that the re outraged at the ou's work had been -in effect counter- ks on Mr. Teng. cials say the dem- may have been nsuring that those r. Chou and Mr. it removed.

ntaneity Is Seen

The New York Times JNG, April 5—The sts in Tien An Men viewed here today us, at least in part. in Hong Kong say s substantial basic assistance in China nt antirightist cam- at this was reflect- onstrations. ensibility in memory lai, the protest, in are to be a show for the party of- fied with the mod- policies.

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had rehabilitated er his disgrace in l Revolution. Mr. groomed as Mr. asor. Instead, Hua as named Acting ter, and the criti- ich Mr. Teng has ted angered sup- e enormously pop- ou.

Receive Award al Headliner Club

CITY, April 5 l Schorr's report on ntelligence Agency i radio network is winners of this nal Headliner Club awards.

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s will be present- t the 42d annual er.

om to the public rd to CBS and Mr. radio network t award, for out- cumentary by a ra- c, was awarded to twork, New York. From A War."

Cemetery Backed STON, April 5 (AP) use passed and sent- te today a bill that lish a new national t Quantco, Va., 30 h of Washington was 358 to 8. The ould use about 620. e Marine Corps ret- Quantco. The bill \$2.1 million for de-



The next thing to bare. But better. It's my way of getting back to basics. Pure, simple form—like mine—after exercising. Just a shell of a satin bra, lushly scalloped with lace, that closes in front, and brief pants. Bra, in 32 to 36 sizes, \$13. Bikini pants, in petite, small, medium and large sizes, \$6.

Photographed at the Harlequin Ballet School



Romantic Other times, other worlds. The new, short-camisolet and long-dance pants, fitting face. Just slipping into them makes me feel like dancing. Camisolet, \$18. Dance pants, \$10. Both in petite, small, medium and large sizes.



The wisp of a slip—what a shame to cover it. It's the sexiest thing this side of a towel; the most fragile, next to a tutu. Chemise, in 30 to 36 sizes, \$20. All, in polyester satin with imported French lace, in pink, blue or snow white, from a collection which includes slip and petticoat lengths. Ours exclusively, in Lingerie Collections, Fourth Floor.

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Drop in Breast Feeding Causes Health Problems in Poor Countries

By **BOYCE RENSBERGER**
 Increasing abandonment of breast feeding in favor of bottled formula in developing countries is causing more and more infants to suffer from malnutrition and diarrheal diseases in the first year of life, according to nutritionists and physicians who work in developing countries.

In the past, such conditions typically did not appear until children were weaned between the ages of 1 and 2. The change, the experts charge, is attributable in large measure to the manufacturers of the infant formulas who, through various marketing techniques, are persuading mothers in poor countries to abandon their own nutritionally ideal breast milk and buy instead the powdered formula.

Risks Are Long Known
 The risks of bottle feeding for those without money, clean water, refrigeration and some training have long been known. The problem has taken on new significance in recent years, however, because American and European manufacturers of infant milk, facing a decline in birth rates at home, have been stepping up efforts to sell their products in developing countries, where birth rates remain high.

In a report issued earlier this year, two Cornell University nutritionists said bottle feeding was one of the prime contributing factors in the high rate of infant mortality in developing countries. Because many of the affected mothers live in poverty, they have only contaminated water to mix with the powder and they frequently overdilute the expensive formula to make it last longer.

Overdiluting Powder
 Studies in several Caribbean islands, for example, revealed that some mothers whose babies were exclusively bottle fed were diluting a one pound tin of powder, properly a four-day supply, enough to make it last more than three weeks. In Barbados, 82 percent of the mothers surveyed were overdiluting the powder.

Many of these studies were carried out by the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute in Jamaica, which is supported by various international agencies and the University of the West Indies. Another prominent research center studying the issue is the Institute of Nutrition of Central America and Panama, based in Guatemala. Much additional published research on the problem has been done by individual researchers working in many countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. The widespread nature of the problem has been emphasized in several statements by the Protein Advisory Group of the United Nations.

"Serious Health Hazard"
 "Although bottle feeding is a serious public health hazard," they wrote, "promotional efforts of corporations producing infant formulas continue to convince mothers to use their products, often resulting in the discontinuance of breast feeding."
 "For two-thirds of the world's population, bottle feeding of infants is highly undesirable. In many instances, placing an infant on a bottle is tantamount to signing the death certificate of the child."
 The report was prepared by Dr. Michael Latham, professor of nutrition, and Ted Greiner, a graduate student, under a grant from the Ford Foundation.

The Cornell nutritionists suggest that advertising has played an important role in persuading mothers to abandon natural methods of feeding their babies. "Advertisements imply that nice people with nice houses who want nice babies, bottle feed their babies," they said.

In fact, for the majority of Africans, Latin Americans and Asians, who don't have access to refrigeration and clean water and who are unable to afford formulas in adequate amounts, bottle feeding is incredibly difficult and extremely bad. But the media onslaught is terrific, and the profits are high. High also is the resultant human suffering.

In addition to billboards and advertisements in publications aimed at low income groups, the Cornell report says the formula makers also sponsor crawling contests for babies and use clowns, magicians and other performers to entertain parents and then advise them on the alleged benefits of bottle feeding.

Promotional Efforts
 In many cases, according to Dr. Derrick B. Jelliffe, an authority on infant nutritional problems in developing countries and a longtime opponent of unnecessary bottle feeding, these promotional efforts cause many mothers who would otherwise happily breast feed their newborns to believe that they should not.

Dr. Jelliffe, a professor at the University of California at Los Angeles, and many others say that although the artificial formulas are useful for medical reasons, trusting free samples on a healthy new mother can delay the onset of lactation enough to bring on genuine difficulties. At this point, they contend, the mothers become "hooked" on the commercial product.

Recognition of the role of advertising in this problem has led to protests to the manufacturers to end the practice. One of the main targets has been Nestle, the Swiss-based corporation, which sells the largest share of infant formula in the underdeveloped world. Three large American companies are also involved in the trade and much of the effort to correct their practices has been waged by the Interfaith Center on Corporate Responsibility, which represents 23 Protestant denominations and about a hundred Roman Catholic or-

ders that own considerable amounts of stock in various companies. The group is expected to raise objections during shareholders meetings later this month. The three manufacturers are Abbott Laboratories (makers of Similac and Isomil), Bristol-Myers Company (Enfamil, Olic and Prosobee), which meets April 15 in Wilmington, Del., and American Home Products (SMA, S-26 and Nursory), which meets April 28 in Wilmington.

Although none of the major American manufacturers denies that its products can be and have been misused to the harm of babies, they contend that

newly adopted codes of marketing ethics have eliminated earlier problems. Abbott and Bristol-Myers, for example, say their current policy is not to promote their infant formulas directly to consumers but rather to doctors.

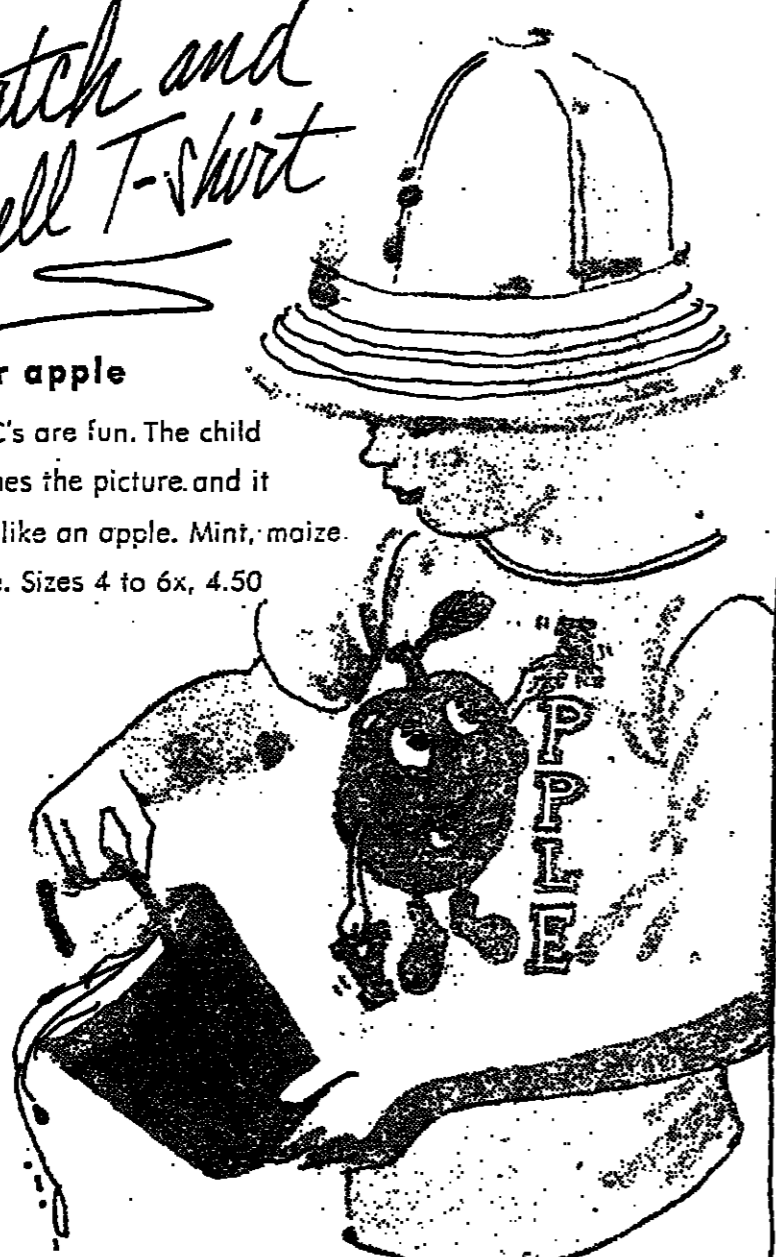
Industry Defense
 One industry official, responding to the critics, has said that responsible manufacturers promote their products only to those within developing countries who are wealthy enough to afford them in proper amounts and that such promotion reaches the poor only accidentally — producing some motivation to acquire status by use of such products. The critics contend, however, that the numbers of wealthy

people in developing countries are too small to provide economically attractive markets for the formula manufacturers and that the companies really trying to reach the larger groups of poorer people.

The critics also say that despite some changes, the using media and message not sufficiently improved cases. Athens Airline Walk
 ATHENS, April 5 (AP) — Playmates of foreign airlines in Greece began a day strike today for halting most of their flights. The airlines struck, T.W.A., Air France, KLM, Swissair, Sabena and

Scratch and Smell T-shirt

A for apple
 A, B, C's are fun. The child scratches the picture and it smells like an apple. Mint, maize or blue. Sizes 4 to 6x, 4.50



B for banana
 Word recognition is fun. The child scratches the banana and it smells like the fruit. Mint, maize or blue. Sizes 4 to 6x, 4.50



C for coconut
 Spelling is fun. The child scratches the picture and it smells like coconut. Mint, maize or blue. Sizes 4 to 6x, 4.50



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Spring is places to go and people to meet in our complete costume by Harwyn. Navy, of course. Your dress? A pretty print in Qiana® nylon. Long sleeves, yoke bodice, tie collar. Your coat? Polyester homespun, rayon lined. Your look? Pretty woman. 12½ to 22½. 138.00. Women's Specialty Shop, third floor, Fifth Avenue, (212) MU9-7000 and branches.



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METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Notice of Election of Directors

Notice is hereby given that the Election of Directors of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will be held at the Home Office of the Company, One Madison Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, April 13, 1976. The polls will be open at 10 A.M. and remain open until 4 P.M. of that day.

Metropolitan Life

Donald A. Odell Senior Vice-President and Secretary

مكتبات الأصيل

Testimony Links Inspection Irregularities to Two Explosions That Killed 26 in a Kentucky Coal Mine

WAYNE KING
 to The New York Times
 BURG, Ky., April 5—
 who worked in the
 men died in two
 gas explosions last
 at a Federal
 day that he had tem-
 adjusted ventilation
 in the area of the
 sion to satisfy a
 ine safety inspector
 making an on-site
 ins, the miner said,
 ved at the end of
 ed that the ventila-
 ion was functioning
 imony, which came

late in the first day of hearings
 being held here by the Federal
 Mining Enforcement and Safety
 Administration, was the first
 sworn corroboration of infor-
 mal allegations by miners that
 the mine operators sometimes
 "robbed air" from one section
 of the mine to bring ventilation
 up to adequate levels in an-
 other section that was being
 inspected.
 The testimony from Gary
 Smith, a young miner who said
 under questioning that such air
 diversion was "common knowl-
 edge" among Scotia supervi-
 sors.
 The ventilation system in un-
 derground workings such as the
 Scotia mine, which is in the
 community of Owen Fork, near

here, operates through a com-
 plex system of permanent and
 temporary baffles that channel
 forced air into and out of the
 tunnels to remove explosive or
 poisonous fumes and to provide
 breathable air.
 Carlos Smith, a miner who
 followed Mr. Smith to the
 stand, testified that for a week
 before the first explosion in the
 mine, there were no curtains in
 place to help divert air to the
 "Southeast Main" section,
 where the explosion is believed
 to have occurred.
 The main section had not
 been worked for about five
 weeks before the explosion be-
 cause new equipment was be-
 ing brought in to handle a very
 deep vein of coal there.

Work went on, meanwhile,
 in a cut to the left of the
 main section and about 1,700
 feet from the section's end.
 Fifteen men were killed
 March 9 when an explosion
 ripped through the section.
 Thirteen were working in the
 left-hand tunnel, which joined
 the main tunnel in a "T" and
 extended 600 feet from the
 main shaft. Two other men
 were killed about 800 feet from
 the working crew in the main
 section. They had just delivered
 a load of steel rails on which
 the new equipment was to be
 moved in so that work in the
 main shaft could resume.
 Carlos Smith, who operated
 a continuous mining machine,
 testified that the machine,

which claws out coal with a
 huge revolving drum, had twice
 run into what miners call
 "feeders"—spouts of methane
 gas that sometimes spew from
 the coal veins—in the main
 section.
 The machine operator, like
 others who testified today, said
 that he had heard unconfirmed
 reports of an ignition of the
 gas a month before, in Febru-
 ary. An ignition does not have
 explosive force, but must be
 reported to mine safety offi-
 cials. No such ignition was re-
 ported.

The testimony of the two
 Smiths who are not related,
 came after a morning session
 in which the "fire boss" of the
 section, a mine employee re-
 sponsible for inspecting and
 maintaining fire-safe conditions,
 conceded that he often signed
 inspection reports actually con-
 ducted by the shift foreman.
 The fire boss, Charles Fields
 whose testimony was inter-
 rupted by fits of coughing, ad-
 mitted that he had signed a
 report stating that more than
 1,400 cubic feet of air per min-
 ute was moving into the left,
 working section of the mine on
 the third shift before the ex-
 plosion on the following shift,
 although he had not conducted
 the inspection.
 Such inspections are required
 before each working shift. Mr.
 Fields maintained that the in-
 spection was actually con-
 ducted by his shift foreman,

Arvil Cornett.
 In his testimony on the ven-
 tilation curtains, Gary Smith
 said that his shift foreman,
 James Williams, had told him
 that the inspector was on his
 way an hour before he arrived.
 Mr. Smith said he had been
 told to rearrange their curtains
 without the inspector's knowl-
 edge.
 "The reason was," he said,
 "that we were not getting
 enough air and we could get it
 that way."
 Mr. Williams was one of 11
 men, including three Federal
 mine inspectors, who were killed
 the night of March 11 in a sec-
 ond explosion after they re-
 entered the mine as volunteers
 to secure the shaft so an in-

vestigation into the causes of
 the first explosion could begin.
 The leading theory among
 Federal officials is that both
 explosions may have been
 caused by sparks from electric
 transport equipment, called lo-
 comotives, which the two
 workers bringing rails into the
 main section were operating.
Jockey Hot in January
BOSTON (AP)—The hot-
 test jockey during a cold
 January at Suffolk Downs
 racetrack was Gonzalo Pros-
 per. On Jan. 23 he rode six
 winners in seven attempts,
 including both ends of a
 \$32.80 daily double.

COMPLETE WOMAN

Special
 to go
 to the
 complet
 New
 Your
 part
 on Long
 the body
 our coat
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 that you
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 women's
 they that
 11A
 1210 M

If systems are go!
 ur system. The only way to make it through
 ch busy day. Pick clothes you can depend on.
 othes that look great, feel great, and never
 ver wilt. But all that is just not enough for
 ss Bonwit, so our collection from The Kollection
 much more. Little details, for one. And a
 nt that shatters a lot of old ideas about
 ometrics. The essential tee with a little matching
 irf. Spring green or orange with white. 40.00
 e Cardigan Suit with easy tank dressing. A must-
 travel and all those days that only start at
 office. Sky blue or green with white. 58.00
 th in super packable polyester and
 ton knit for 6 to 16 sizes.
 is Bonwit Dresses, Eighth Floor
 n Avenue at 56th, New York

our extensive collection from
 Kollection presented by special
 representatives here tomorrow
 rnesday, with informal modeling
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 al presentations in Scarsdale
 he 8th
 shasset on the
 Short Hills presents

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FLU IMMUNIZATION BACKED BY HOUSE

\$135 Million Is Appropriated for Nationwide Program

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—Two flu bills, one authorizing a nationwide immunization program this fall and the other appropriating \$135 million for it as sought by President Ford, were passed today by the House and sent to the Senate.

By 354 to 12, the House approved the money measure as recommended by the Appropriations Committee, which said that it was providing funds so vaccine could be bought by the Federal Government and distributed free to state and local health agencies.

The program's authorization bill cleared the House by voice vote. It emerged earlier in the day from the Commerce Committee's health subcommittee and was brought directly to the full House for action.

The subcommittee chairman, Paul G. Rogers, Democrat of Florida, said he expected that there would be "fast action in the Senate."

In 1918-19, flu killed 20 million persons worldwide, including 548,000 in the United States.

There is indirect evidence that a virus found earlier this year among military recruits at Fort Dix, N.J., is similar to the World War I virus.

The President told Congress on March 23 that he had been advised there was a "very real possibility that unless we take effective counteraction, there could be an epidemic of this dangerous disease next fall and winter" in the United States.

Mr. Ford said that an immunization program must be in full operation by the beginning of September and be completed by the end of November.

Mr. Rogers said the health subcommittee had produced a quick bill because of Mr. Ford's request for fast action. "Even though we think it is a little rapid, we are trying to accommodate the President," he said.

Under the authorization bill there would be a national flu immunization program including development of an effective vaccine to be prepared in sufficient quantities. Federal officials would report to Congress on the progress of the program.

Bryant Resigns Post

WILMINGTON, Ohio (AP)—John Bryant has resigned as head basketball coach at Wilmington College. Bryant, who coached the Quakers for four years, will devote full time to teaching duties as an assistant professor of education.

Journalists Ruled Not Professionals

By DAVID E. ROSENBAUM

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 5—The National Labor Relations Board ruled today that newspaper journalists were not "professional" employees as defined by Federal law.

The decision means that reporters, columnists and editors cannot be automatically excluded from collective-bargaining units that include such non-professional workers as clerks and janitors.

The National Labor Relations Act prohibits professional employees from being assigned to a bargaining unit with non-professionals unless a majority of the professionals vote to join it.

Typically, bargaining units that negotiate for reporters and editors also represent a variety of workers in and out of the newsroom. The Newspaper Guild, for example, represents such employees as messengers and restaurant workers, as well as correspondents and copy editors.

Some newspaper publishers have sought to categorize

workers who write, edit and illustrate editorial matter as professionals, in an apparent effort to dilute the strength of the bargaining unit.

The Guild and other unions have opposed such categorization on the ground that it would seriously lessen the bargaining power of reporters, editors and photographers.

The case decided by the N.L.R.B. today involved the Express-News Corporation, publisher of The San Antonio Express and News, and Local 172 of the International Typographical Union, which sought to organize editorial employees at the two Texas newspapers.

The board ruled, 3 to 1, in favor of the union. The ruling reaffirmed one made 28 years ago on the same question. Similar cases involving newspapers in Philadelphia, Wilmington, Del., and other cities are now pending before the board. Although the precise issues vary from city to city, the board's reasoning in the San Antonio case is likely to prevail in the other cases.

The ruling of the Labor Relations Board turned on the law's definition of a "professional employee" as "any employee engaged in work . . . requiring knowledge of an advanced type

in a field of science or learning, or in a profession, or in a long course of specialized intellectual instruction and study in an institution of higher learning . . . as distinguished from a general academic education."

The board majority said that it did not "question the intellectual demands of the modern journalist's job, nor the special responsibilities inherent in his position."

But referring to the law, the majority continued, "while knowledge of the type described in the clause would be desirable for a journalist to have, it seems clear his work generally does not require it."

Betty Southard Murphy, chairman of the board, filed a dissent in which she argued that "the broad spectrum of knowledge, the ability to probe into the meaning of an event and the ability to write clearly and concisely in newspaper style are the essence of professionalism."

The law, she contended, did not "mandate" that the knowledge of a professional be received in an institution of higher learning but only that it be received "customarily" there.

Agency Plans Trial Of 'People Movers' In Three U.S. Cities

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)

The Urban Mass Transportation Administration announced today that it would help finance the construction of fully automated "people mover" systems as many as three cities this fall.

The cities will be selected after the transportation agency has decided which programs submitted by the potential sites will best test the new technology, the agency's Administrator, Robert E. Patricelli, said at a news conference.

The transportation administration will provide 80 percent of the construction costs, with the local governments paying the rest. Mr. Patricelli estimated that each people mover would cost between \$20 million and \$70 million.

"The intent of the project is to show whether relatively simple, automated systems can provide a reliable and economical solution to local circulation problems in congested downtown areas," the administrator said.

People movers work something like an escalator. Small cars, usually rubber-tired vehicles on a fixed path, shuttle back and forth, picking up and letting off passengers at the command of a computer. There are no human operators.

Genuine Italian Cheeses made the old fashioned way.

Axelrod's Ricotta and Mozzarella are made in small batches . . . slowly . . . patiently . . . by skilled Italian cheese makers. They are all natural Italian cheeses. They are all made in the ultimate in flavor, texture, and satisfaction. Another quality product from the Axelrod family.

Rare taste. Ask for it by name.

Ask for J&B. And you'll be served the Scotch that has made these letters famous for nearly 100 years. You just can't get Rare Scotch by any other name.

J&B RARE SCOTCH

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Shown here, "White and Gold"

For the first time in the New York metropolitan area, and just in time for your Pass-over or Easter table-top, you can view the entire current Noritake line. At Takashimaya in Carle Place, L.I.

And to add to the festivities, Takashimaya is offering all Noritake patterns at spectacular reductions of from 20% to 30% off.

So you can select a completely new look for your table at substantial savings. Or even add to your current pieces.

Because from now on, Takashimaya is offering a unique open stock service. It's unique because it applies to all current Noritake patterns. Because no order is too small for us to handle promptly and courteously.

And because we will keep a permanent record of your purchase—and notify you well in advance when your pattern is scheduled to be discontinued. That way, you can stock up—and keep the value of your Noritake setting.

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Major credit cards accepted.
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But as unique as the Chosun is, it has so much in common with the other 19 Americana Hotels. The uncommon pleasure Americana offers every business person. And vacationer.

There are Americana Hotels in Acapulco, Aruba, Honolulu, Mexico City Beach, New York City, Palm Springs, Cal., San Juan, Rochester, N.Y. Korea and Washington, D.C., Americana Inns: Albany, N.Y., Cincinnati Fort Worth, Little Rock, New York City, Rochester, N.Y. and Washin

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American's new Bicentennial Day Excursion Fare lets you fly round trip to any American Airlines city in the continental U.S. for 30% off the regular day coach fare. Just limit your stay from 7 to 30 days. You may make reservations anytime and must buy tickets 10 days later. But 14 days before the departure date is the deadline for making or changing reservations, and buying tickets. Seats are limited, and savings are less after May 31. So call us or your Travel Agent soon. We'll help you with all the details.

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Cincinnati	\$134.00	\$94.00	\$40.00
Cleveland	\$106.00	\$74.00	\$32.00
Columbus	\$118.00	\$83.00	\$35.00
Dallas-Ft. Worth	\$242.00	\$169.00	\$73.00
Dayton	\$128.00	\$90.00	\$38.00
Detroit	\$122.00	\$85.00	\$37.00
El Paso	\$310.00	\$217.00	\$93.00
Los Angeles/Ontario	\$388.00	\$272.00	\$116.00
Louisville	\$142.00	\$99.00	\$43.00
Memphis	\$184.00	\$129.00	\$55.00
Nashville	\$158.00	\$111.00	\$47.00
Phoenix	\$342.00	\$239.00	\$103.00
St. Louis	\$174.00	\$122.00	\$52.00
San Diego	\$388.00	\$272.00	\$116.00
San Francisco	\$388.00	\$272.00	\$116.00
Tucson	\$340.00	\$238.00	\$102.00

Save 35% if by Night

American's new Bicentennial Night Excursion Fare lets you fly round trip Nightcoach to selected cities for 35% off the regular day coach fare. Otherwise, the details are identical to our Bicentennial Day Excursion Fare. Check both charts below to decide which Revolutionary Fare™ is best for you. Remember, seats are limited. So call your Travel Agent or American Airlines as soon as possible. Because giving you Bicentennial Bargains is one of the things we do best.

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Los Angeles/Ontario	\$388.00	\$252.00	\$136.00
Phoenix	\$342.00	\$222.00	\$120.00
San Francisco	\$388.00	\$252.00	\$136.00
Tucson	\$340.00	\$221.00	\$119.00

In addition to these special Bicentennial Bargains, American Airlines also offers year-round savings on Nightcoach flights: 20% off the regular day coach fare, round trip or one way to selected cities, with no restrictions at all. Kids 2 thru 11 years old can fly with you for 47% off the regular day coach fare. And, as with all American Airlines fares, babies under 2 can share your seat for free.

Giving you Bicentennial Bargains is one of the things we do best.

American

G.A.O.S

State Dept. Summary of Remarks by Sonnenfeldt

WASHINGTON, April 5—The State Department summary of remarks made by Helmut Sonnenfeldt, counselor to the department, at a meeting in London last December of American ambassadors in Europe.

We are witnessing the emergence of the Soviet Union as a superpower on a global scale. This will be a long-term process. It is a process that is just beginning in global terms as the Soviets are just now breaking out of their continental mold. They are just now developing modalities for carrying out such a global policy.

The reason why it is possible for the United States and its Western European allies to develop the policies that will allow us to cope with this situation is that Soviet power is developing irregularly. It is subject to flaws and to requirements which in some cases only the outside world can meet.

Their thrust as an imperial power comes at a time well after the period when the Soviets are just now breaking out of their continental mold.

The base from which imperialism asserts itself has serious problems in the economic and social sectors. There are also internal nationalist groups which are growing. Non-Russian nationalist groups in Russia are growing at a disproportionately faster rate, which will add to these tensions in the base whence springs Soviet imperialism.

The Soviets have been particularly unskilled in building viable international structures. They have nothing approaching the European Community or the many other successful Western institutions. In Eastern Europe particularly, the single most important unifying force is the presence of sheer Soviet military power.

If anything, the last 30 years have intensified the urges in Eastern European countries for autonomy, for identity. There has been an intensification of the desire to break out of the Soviet straitjacket. This has happened in every Eastern European country to one degree or another. There are almost no genuine friends of the Soviets left in Eastern Europe, except possibly Bulgaria.

The Soviets' inability to acquire loyalty in Eastern Europe is an unfortunate historical failure, because Eastern Europe is within their scope and area of natural interest. It is doubly tragic that in this area of vital interest and crucial importance it has not been possible for the Soviet Union to establish roots of interest that go beyond sheer power.

It is, therefore, important to remember that the main instrument of Soviet imperialism has been power.

The reason we can today talk and think in terms of dealing with Soviet imperialism, outside of and in addition to simple confrontation, is precisely because Soviet power is emerging in such a flawed way.

There is no way to prevent the emergence of the Soviet Union as a superpower. What we can do is affect the way in which that power is developed and used. Not only can we balance it in the traditional sense, but we can affect its usage—and that is what détente is all about.

It is often asked how détente is doing. The question itself evades the central

issue we are trying to pose, that is, what do you do in the face of increasing Soviet power? We will be facing this increased power if our relationship with the Russians is sweet or our relationship is sour. The day when the U.S. could choose its preferences from two alternatives is over: That is, turning our back on the world—usually behind the protection of another power like the British navy—or changing the world. That choice no longer exists for us. There is too much power in the world for us to ignore, not just the Soviets, but other industrial powers, raw-material producers, and even the combined political power of the dwarf states. Nor do we today have enough power to simply overwhelm these problems.

The Persistent Challenge

So the Soviets will be seen and heard on the world stage no matter what we do. Therefore, the question of whether or not détente is up or down at a particular moment is largely irrelevant. We Americans like to keep score cards, but the historic challenge of the Soviet Union will not go away and the problem of coping with the effects of that growing Soviet power also won't go away.

We don't have any alternative except to come to grips with the various forms of power which surround us in the world. We have to get away from seeing détente as a process which appeases or propitiates Soviet power. We have to see our task as managing or domesticating this power.

That is our central problem in the years ahead, not finding agreements to sign or atmospheres to improve, although those have some effect. Our challenge is how to live in a world with another superpower, and anticipate the arrival of a third superpower, China, in 20 years or so.

The debate in the United States on détente is illustrated by comments that Soviet trade is a one-way street. It seems that today you can't just get payment for the

goods you sell—you must get Jewish emigration, or arms restraint, or any number of other things.

Our European friends have extended considerable credit to the Soviets and Eastern European countries, while the U.S. does not extend lines of credit, but, rather, approves financing on the basis of each project. That feature gives us some control over the direction of Soviet economic development. The Europeans have surrendered on this point. While not falling into the trade trap, we have seen trade as a set of instrumentalities to address the set of problems we face with the Soviets. We have to find a way to develop a coherent trade strategy that goes beyond the commercial views of individual firms.

Concessions on Trade

The grain agreement is a good but narrow example of what I am talking about. The Soviets were forced to accept that they need substantial imports from the United States. That gives us leverage, but only if it is done within a coherent framework of policies to achieve certain objectives. M.F.N. [most-favored-nation treatment] has been considered a concession to the U.S.S.R., and in a sense it is. The Soviets don't like paying interest—they prefer to earn their way as they go.

If this is an accurate assessment, then with M.F.N. and credit policies we can get the U.S.S.R. to be competitively engaged in our U.S. markets. If done skillfully, this forces them to meet the requirements of the sophisticated U.S. market. M.F.N. entry into U.S. markets can have an impact on Soviet behavior. This is not a trivial matter.

It is in our long-term interests to use these strengths to break down the autarchic nature of the U.S.S.R. There are consumer choices being made in the U.S.S.R. that, although more below the surface than those in the United States, can be exploited.

This is just one illustration. There are many assets in the West in this area and instead of looking at them as just commercial sales, we need to be using them to draw the Soviet Union into a series of dependencies and ties with the West. It is a long-term project.

When we lost the M.F.N. battle with Congress, we lost as we were able to do in the case of the grain deal. This is the real tragedy of losing that trade issue. In the long term, we have suffered a setback.

Influence on East Europe

With regard to Eastern Europe, it must be in our long term interest to influence events in this area—because of the present unnatural relationship with the Soviet Union—so that they will not sooner or later explode, causing World War III. This inorganic, unnatural relationship is a far greater danger to world peace than the conflict between East and West. There is one qualification to this statement. If Western Europe becomes so concerned with its economic and social problems that an imbalance develops, then perhaps the dangers to the United States' interests will be endangered by the simple change in the balance of power.

So it must be our policy

to strive for an equilibrium between the Eastern Europeans and the Soviet Union. Any of zeal on our part is to produce results that reverse the desired process for a period of time, though the process remain inevitable with next 100 years. In course, for us that long a time to wait.

So our policy must be one of responding clearly visible aspirant Eastern Europe for autonomous existence in the context of a strategic geopolitical. This has worked in the Poles have been to overcome their political inclinations led to their disasters past. They have been in developing a political identity, a national identity, arousing Soviet reaction is a long process.

A similar process, going on in Hungary, Kadar's performance remarkable in finding which are acceptable Soviet Union, which Hungarian roots and rural aspirations people. He has conducted a number of experiments the social and areas. To a large extent, he has been able to because the Soviet four divisions in and, therefore, have overtaken concerns, skillfully used their as a security blanket. Soviets, in a way been advantageous development of his own.

The Rumanian picture is different, as one is different from their diff. The Rumanian striven for autonomy they have been in and innovative domestic systems. main among the countries in the organization of their

The Yugoslavians!

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Modified Soviet Bloc Avowed by U.S.

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

force is the presence of sheer Soviet military power. There has been no development of a more viable, organic structure.

The passage that said Mr. Sonnenfeldt had spoken of an "organic" linkage between the Soviet Union and the East Europeans was the one that he said later had been distorted in a newspaper column by Rowland Evans and Robert Novak.

Mr. Kissinger, in a statement before the House International Relations Committee on March 29, also modified this language, saying: "What the evolution of policy should be is that it return and he uses an unfortunate word to mean 'organic' relationship. What he meant was a more historic relationship, a relationship in which the Soviet Union was not so predominant."

Mr. Sonnenfeldt reportedly said "this has worked in Poland" and to a degree also in Hungary. The summary then said:

"We seek to influence the emergence of the Soviet imperial power by making the base more natural and organic, so that it will not remain founded in sheer power alone, but there is no alternative open to us other than that of influencing the way Soviet power is used."

Finally, the Sonnenfeldt summary insisted that it was a United States policy interest "bordering on the vital" that Yugoslavia remain independent of the Soviet Union. He added: "So we are concerned about what will happen when Tito disappears, and it is worrying us a lot."

The Sonnenfeldt views became fodder for the Presidential primary campaign last week. This week, Ronald Reagan, who is seeking the Republican nomination, denounced Mr. Sonnenfeldt during a television speech last week. On Friday, in a speech in Milwaukee, President Ford also spoke on East Europe policy, implicitly disassociating himself from the Sonnenfeldt views.

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Party in Japan Agrees to End Its Boycott of Parliament

TOKYO, April 5 (UPI)—The Democratic Socialist Party, one of Japan's four major opposition parties, agreed today to end its five-week boycott of Parliament over the Lockheed scandal and Government sources said that debates on the delayed 1976 budget may resume by Wednesday.

An agreement between the small, middle-of-the-road party and the governing Liberal Democratic Party, came shortly after the Liberal Democratic secretary general promised his Democratic Socialist that the government would do its utmost to unravel the \$12 million bribery scandal which allegedly involved Government officials.

The announcement came only hours after two officials of the Tokyo district prosecutors' office left for Washington in a mission to receive from United States authorities the names of the Japanese involved in the scandal.

African Says Kissinger Won't Rule Events There

NAIROBI, April 5 (AP)—A spokesman for 47 African nations said today that Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger "is not going to dictate the events taking place in southern Africa or the tempo of the changes sweeping through the continent."

William Eteki Mboumoua, of Cameroon, secretary general of the Organization of African Unity, said it was "nonsense" to think that the United States would retaliate against Cuban intervention in the region.

President Ford and Mr. Kissinger have been quoted recently as having said that the United States was considering possible unspecified moves against Cuba, if Cuban forces took further action in Africa. A Cuban force estimate at 12,000 led by Soviet-supplied Popular Movement troops in defeating two pro-Western factions in the Angolan civil war.

Radioactive Material Falls MIDDLETON, Conn. April 5 (AP)—A truck carrying a container of radioactive material struck a railroad bridge overpass tonight, but no radioactivity escaped, the State police said, because the container did not rupture. The incident occurred on Route 66 near Factory Street, according to the police.

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Remarks by S...

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Maldistribution

ENCE K. ALTMAN

PHIA, April 5—Physicians said to proposed legislation health manpower correct the problem physician distribution.

g "a number of oth- problems" among ty crime, alcohol- abuse — would ively alleviate the maldistribution of n would the man- aid the official, Dr. tersdorf.

ch at the opening is College of Physi- d meeting here. Dr. dded, "Do not place all the faults of are system on the ois."

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who did not fulfill on would be sub- financial penalties. edical school did 35 percent quota. Federal aid.

of Criticism

ort, who is a lead- American Medical md heads the De- Medicine at the f Washington in ized the proposal und.

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ment Seen ribution problem Dr. Petersdorf 1 the length of ducation process will take several o alter medical ics.

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Assembly Acts omic Plants NTO, Calif., April State Assembly, edented move, f sent to the Sen- sation to place -tions on the fu- ction of atomic io-California.

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ation would not g nuclear power ones under con-

G.A.O. Says Employees of Breeder Reactor Corporation Would Not Be Subject to Laws

By DAVID BURNHAM

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 5—The General Accounting Office has criticized the quasi-public corporation that is developing a controversial kind of reactor because its employees are not subject to laws on bribery, graft and conflict-of-interest.

The corporation is building a liquid metal fast-breeder reactor. Development costs for the experimental reactor have more than doubled, jumping to \$1.95 billion from an original estimate of \$699 million.

Most nuclear industry officials and both the Nixon and Ford Administrations have contended that the breeder reactor

is essential to meeting Ameri- ca's future demands for elec- tricity. Critics contend that the breeder's use of plutonium as fuel makes it too dangerous.

Representative John E. Moss, Democrat of California, who ordered the G.A.O. study, said the contract worked out be- tween the industry and the Energy Research and Develop- ment Administration to build the reactor model "creates a classic conflicting-interest situation."

Closed Hearing Set

The allegations by the ac- counting office and Mr. Moss are to be discussed at a closed hearing tomorrow afternoon by the Joint Committee on Atomic

Energy.

In the morning, the commit- tee will hold an open hearing in its continuing investigation of another controversial ar- rangement between the indus- try and the energy administra- tion, this one concerning the Ford Administration's plan to encourage private companies to become involved in the en- richment of uranium.

The enrichment process, in which natural uranium is "strengthened" to a point where it can be used as fuel in conventional nuclear reac- tors, has always been a Govern- ment monopoly.

The closed hearing tomorrow is considered important be- cause a law passed last year

forbids Congress to appropriate additional funds for the exper- imental reactor until the devel- opment contract has been ap- proved.

This means that the \$181.5 million recommended for the project in the fiscal year 1976 cannot be appropriated and spent until questions about the development contract are re- solved.

In dispute are the exact ar- rangements under which the Project Management Corpora- tion—a joint venture of the energy administration, the Ten- nessee Valley Authority and Commonwealth Edison — will manage the construction and operation of the demonstration reactor, which is to be built

on the Clinch River in Tennes- see.

Opening Postponed

Although the corporation has been functioning for some time, it was scheduled to formally open its office in Tennessee only last week. A member of the staff of Representative Moss said the opening had been "indefinitely postponed because of the contract dispute."

In a letter requesting a hear- ing on the matter, Mr. Moss said he was "seriously troubled by what appear to me to be major deficiencies in the new project agreement."

Mr. Moss said the alleged deficiencies were "particularly upsetting to me because I sup-

port the need to develop the fast breeder and have been concerned over the continued delays that have kept the dem- onstration plant in its precon- struction stage while the costs accelerate at a great rate."

The G.A.O. report cited by Mr. Moss said that while the total costs of the breeder project were increasing sharply, the Government's share of these costs had jumped to 87 percent from an original estimate of 61 percent.

Despite the increasing contri- butions by the Government, the Congressional auditors said the proposed contract had failed to give the energy administra- tion clear control of the project.

The accounting office also

criticized the arrangement be- cause the industry personnel assigned to the project manage- ment corporation "would not be subject to the provisions of Title 18 of the United States Code for bribery, graft or con- flict of interest, since those provisions concern actual Fed- eral employees."

The G.A.O. said approximate- ly 130 of the 200 persons in the corporation would come from utilities and other indus- try companies.

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Doubts Test

Process of Picking Ch In Britain Is Critic

By ROBERT B. SEMPLE Jr.
Special to The New York Times

LONDON, April 5—The vote which tend to dominate today that produced Britain's new Prime Minister also told much about the way the major parties go about choosing their leaders, and raised questions about even a few criticisms about that process.

And it shed light on the Labor Party itself, a curious, contentious institution that Harold Wilson, whose resignation March 16 triggered the contest for a successor, once fondly called a "broad church" and which others have called an impossible coalition of objectives, united by the one objective of keeping the Tories from power.

To Americans, who are at least accustomed to the notion that candidates must mercifully endure public exposure for months on end, the whole process must have seemed timid and tame.

This was not, to be sure, a general election. It was a contest to see who would succeed a man who had resigned in midwinter, and was thus more comparable to the elevation of Gerald R. Ford to the Presidency when Richard M. Nixon left office in 1974.

A Private Family Affair
But there was a struggle, as there was not in Mr. Ford's case, and by any standard it can be described only as private, decorous and swift—a family affair and a gathering of the faithful that seemed so remote from public concern that, in the words of one publisher on the news, "it's not for the public."

Except for a few television appearances—and these mainly by the losers—the candidates did most of their lobbying by telephone and in the tearoom, the bars, the offices and corridors of the House of Commons.

There were, of course, trade-offs and promises. "Jim's first cabinet will have at least 40 members if he keeps the promises made by his friends," it was said of James Callaghan and his campaign managers.

And there was some bitterness among supporters of Roy Jenkins, the Home Secretary who withdrew graciously after the first round only to see a man who finished below him—Denis Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer—announce that he would remain in the race because "I am not a quitter," implying that somehow Mr. Jenkins was.

But on the whole it was a chummy process, so minute in scale that there was no need for the elaborate pulse-taking paraphernalia familiar to Americans. "In two days, the Sunday Times, using a team of reporters interviewed the entire 'electorate'—the 317 Labor Members of the House of Commons who did the choosing. Of these, 313 actually cast ballots today.

Disenfranchisement Issue
But the very tidiness of the procedure has raised questions about it, especially among those who think that to leave so momentous a choice to so small a group effectively disenfranchises millions of people.

These criticisms, in turn, have provoked a stout defense from those who assert that, barring a referendum among all 11 million people who voted Labor last time, the present system is as democratic as one could make it. They say it certainly is more so than comparable processes in the United States, in part because the Labor Members of Parliament were allowed alternatives and in part because the Members themselves reflect the diversity of the party.

Both sides of the argument take as their starting point a fundamental aspect of Britain's unwritten constitution: its tradition of party government, under which the Prime Minister is not the man who wins a majority of votes in a general plebiscite, but the man whose party commands the most seats in the House of Commons.

Since it was the success of the party that put the Prime Minister in 10 Downing Street in the first instance, it is reasonable, so too should the party determine his successor if he chooses to leave in midstream. What the two sides disagree on is how broadly the word "party" should be defined.

The basic case for the critics of the procedure was put recently by Anthony Howard, writing in The New Statesman. He pointed out that the 317 Members represent a fraction—about one out of every 2,000—of the registered members of the Labor Party. Is this, he asked, "a matter solely for those of commissioned rank to decide and not at all something that the rest of us have a right to get into?"

Mr. Howard and others have suggested that the 700,000 or so registered members of the party should be consulted, since they represent grassroots opinion; or, alternatively, that some way be found to reconvene the annual party conference to elect the new leader. Why, he asked, should the party's practice of choosing a leader "be so reminiscent of the practice by which the Roman Catholic Church selects a Pope?"

Defenders of the present system disagree. To reconvene the conference, they say, would effectively put power in the hands of the trade unions, the event of a general

Labor's Hope for Unity

James Callaghan

By BERNARD WEINRAUB
Special to The New York Times

LONDON, April 5—He is known as Sunny Jim, but his moods are sometimes dark and chilling. He is the only Cabinet official to serve in three key posts—Chancellor of the Exchequer, Home Secretary and Foreign Secretary. But broad success in each job proved elusive. He has wide support in the ideologically divided Labor Party, but few people seem actually enthusiastic about James Callaghan.

Britain's newly elected Labor Party leader and Prime Minister, a robust and burly 64-year-old politician, has spent years solidifying his base within the party, building up a strong middle-of-the-road constituency, sharpening his skills as a tactician who understands, as few do, the nature of power in the Labor Party.

Now, in the aftermath of Harold Wilson's surprise decision to resign as Prime Minister, Mr. Callaghan has endured three ballots among Labor Party members as Mr. Wilson's successor. His selection came as no surprise.

'Ability to Unite the Party'
"The case for Mr. Callaghan is, in fact, simply that he has the ability to unite the party in a way that no one else can," said the leftist weekly New Statesman. "His choice as leader will certainly not represent a vote of confidence in the party's future; rather will it symbolize a bid to seek reassurance in Labor's past."

Callaghan is not an exciting person. Behind the plain exterior is a plain man. His political success indeed is partly due to his sense of what plain men think. He could be used as a one-man opinion poll: ask him what he thinks about Picasso or hanging or football hooligans, and you would discover the majority view.

Mr. Callaghan supporters say that he is a blunt, ambitious figure who combines political realism with a genuine, almost instinctive, yearning to serve as party unifier. Behind his prickly nature, they say, Mr. Callaghan is witty, a bit self-mocking and a gifted politician, sensitive to the mood of the people.

Moreover, Mr. Callaghan has a subtle and intimate understanding based on his powerful trade unions, an understanding based on his own background of poverty, struggle and scant formal education.

Ironically the party's left wing, which opposed Mr. Callaghan, is led by Oxford-trained Anthony Wedgwood Benn and Michael Foot, who have upper-class credentials.

An Uncertain Touch
Mr. Callaghan's critics accuse him of lacking vision, buckling under pressure and showing an uncertain touch in his three major Cabinet posts. His detractors dismiss him as "Wilson writ small—all of Wilson's faults and none of his virtues."

The Daily Mail said acidly last week: "Mr. Callaghan is the arch mediocrity of British politics. Seldom has any man occupied so many high offices of state and made such a hash of them all."

If some of the criticism seems unfair, even Mr. Callaghan's supporters concede that Britain's new Prime Minister is handicapped by lukewarm party support and that the Labor Party and the nation may be moving through an interregnum now before a full-scale, ideological struggle within Labor ranks.

Mr. Callaghan himself has indicated that his taste for political battle may have dimmed and that he has grown content spending more time at his 137-acre farm in Sussex, bought with a mortgage several years ago. Nonetheless, Mr. Callaghan has fought zealously for the leadership role, viewing it as the culmination of a career that has kept him at the pinacles of power for nearly two decades.

"Not bad," he is fond of saying, "for a boy from an elementary school."

Father Was in the Navy
Leonard James Callaghan was born on March 12, 1912, in a street behind the Royal Navy dockyard at Portsmouth. His father, James, was a chief petty officer, a rank of which his son remains extremely proud, mentioning it in Who's Who. The elder Mr. Callaghan died when the boy was 9 and the family was plunged into poverty.

There was no pension—only a small gratuity—and it was not until 1924 that a little-known Labor M.P., F. O. Roberts, got an allowance of 26 shillings a week for Mrs. Callaghan, and 10 shillings for the boy. "After that we were staunch Labor for life," he says now.

Mr. Callaghan's own education stopped at 16, and he was alone among the senior members of the Wilson Cabinet not to go to a university. At the age of 17, young Callaghan passed a Government exam for a job as an inspector's office.

"There was no choice about it," recalled Mr. Callaghan. "After her experience as a woman my mother had only one idea—get me into an absolutely safe job that guaranteed a pension at 60. And can you blame her?"

Trade Union Aide at 24
At 24 Mr. Callaghan became a full-time trade union official with the Inland Revenue Staff Federation in London, taking arbitration cases and starting to develop his skills at labor negotiations. He began rising within the ranks of the Trades Union Congress, and by 1938 was already under consideration as a potential M.P.

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It was at this point that he married Audrey Elizabeth Moulton, a home economics teacher, who was involved in Labor Party politics. The match, he later said, was a pivotal moment in his career: Mrs. Callaghan had been to college and came from a comfortable, settled family.

"She had an essential element of middle-class stability to my working class life," he said later. "She's given me a sense of reassurance, a feeling of security."

The couple have three children: Michael Callaghan, an economist; Julia Hubbard, a housewife, and Margaret Jay, who works on Panorama, a weekly television news show. Mrs. Jay's husband, Peter Jay, is economics editor of The Times, and the son of Douglas Jay, a prominent Labor M.P. and

"caretaker" successor, he added: "We can and we shall continue to govern."

The second gesture was a nationwide television broadcast "First and most vital job is driving down the rate of inflation." He said that Britain could not prosper unless it could sell its goods abroad. There was, Mr. Callaghan asserted, "no soft option" to a disciplined economy that produces less expensive British goods.

Encouraging his image as a healer of divisions between factions and groups, the new Prime Minister called upon the young to have faith in the nation, and commiserated with the middle-aged who are raising children, bearing mortgages and paying taxes. He asked the elderly to worry less about "some what freer lifestyle of the young."

Healey to Stay On
The third gesture indicating Mr. Callaghan's wish not to change policies in midstream was the announcement that his first act after receiving the Queen's commission would be to ask Mr. Healey to stay on as the top man at the treasury.

Mr. Healey has been the most vigorously outspoken member of the team of four since mid-1975, has been effectively governing Britain's economic destiny. The other three are Mr. Wilson, Jack Jones, the head of the powerful Transport and General Workers Union and architect of the recent 68-a-week wage limit, and Mr. Foot, loser in the final balloting.

To the very end of the balloting, Mr. Foot's backers argued that his close association



Harold Wilson leaving 10 Downing Street after presiding over his last Cabinet meeting as Prime Minister.

former president of the Board of Trade. The Callaghans have eight grandchildren.

In 1939, Mr. Callaghan joined the navy and served as a lieutenant in naval intelligence in the Far East. In 1945, on the strength of his trade union and Labor Party experience, he became a Labor M.P. for South Cardiff in Wales. Since 1950 he has been M.P. for Southeast Cardiff.

Between 1947 and 1951, he had two junior posts—at the Ministry of Transport and at the Admiralty. It was in the 1950's that Mr. Callaghan began emerging in national politics. Because he had little money, he probably did as much radio, television and free-lance writing as anyone else in the Labor hierarchy. He became an official adviser, or lobbyist, for the Police Federation, a national policemen's group, and, at the same time, developed a reputation for savage needling of Tory ministers in the House of Commons.

After the death in 1963 of Hugh Gaitskell, the Labor Party leader, Mr. Callaghan ran for both the leadership and deputy leadership of the party, but came in a poor third in both contests. One year later, when the Labor Party was returned to power under Harold Wilson, Mr. Callaghan was named chancellor of the Exchequer.

Unhappy as Chancellor
By all accounts, Mr. Callaghan's three years as Chancellor were unhappy. He refused to devalue the overvalued pound until forced to in 1967, a delay believed to have badly damaged the nation's economy. Mr. Callaghan viewed devaluation as a bitter personal defeat, and resigned.

Although Mr. Callaghan's relations with Mr. Wilson had turned chilly, the British Prime Minister persuaded Mr. Callaghan to become Home Secretary, a post he held 1967-70. Mr. Callaghan recovered some of his prestige in his handling of the bud-

ging Northern Ireland problems. He sent in British troops to protect the Roman Catholic community, forced the Protestant-dominated Parliament in Northern Ireland to disband the so-called "B" Specials, a police force that the Catholics abhorred, and visited Londonderry where the Catholic community welcomed him as a protector.

In hindsight, moderates in Northern Ireland say that Mr. Callaghan made few efforts to come to grips with the fundamental problems then in Ulster: the power of the Stormont Parliament, which was discredited in the eyes of Catholics, and the political, social and economic leverage that Protestants retained over Catholics. The Parliament was eventually disbanded in March 1972 by Prime Minister Edward Heath.

Ranked Immigrants
As Home Secretary, Mr. Callaghan also ranked immigrants and party activists with legislation in 1963 that restricted the right of British passport holders of Asian ancestry to enter Britain. The Government was panicked into emergency action against the Asians by the first emotional speeches on race by Enoch Powell, the M.P. who had campaigned on an anti-immigrant platform.

Since 1974, Mr. Callaghan has served as Foreign Secretary. "By nature he is deeply conservative, distrustful—even hating—extremes," John Clare, a writer who worked with Mr. Callaghan on his book about Northern Ireland, "A House Divided," said.

His great strength is absorbing other people's ideas, filtering them through his own considerable common sense, rejecting what he feels public opinion will not wear, and expressing what's left in a plain and confident manner. It is that very considerable talent that has got him where he is today.

Mr. Foot was gracious in defeat, thereby doing nothing to mar the civilized manner in which the leadership has been contested since Mr. Wilson's dramatic announcement. He drew laughter from his Labor Party colleagues when he said: "I didn't act by vote for Mr. Callaghan myself," and applause when he said the country faced a difficult time in the next eight months and that he would "do all I can to support Mr. Callaghan in his task."

Mr. Foot is likely to remain as Employment Secretary, and could also be named Deputy Leader of the party.

The most interesting question concerned Mr. Callaghan's own successor at the Foreign Office. Roy Jenkins, the present Home Secretary, and an early candidate for the leadership was thought in some quarters to be a natural successor as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He is highly regarded in Europe and the United States, and has also been mentioned as the possible chairman of the European Commission, the Common Market's administrative body.

Callaghan, Party's Choice, Is Prime Minister of Britain

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

shortly afterward to accept the Queen's reordained commission to form a new Government.

Mr. Callaghan arrived at 6:11 and 24 minutes later the Palace issued the following statement: "The Queen received the Rt. Hon. James Callaghan and requested him to form a new administration. The Rt. Hon. James Callaghan accepted Her Majesty's offer and kissed hands upon his appointment as Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury."

The title First Lord of the Treasury stems from the monarch's first minister for the Kingdom's cash. Mr. Callaghan did not actually kiss the Queen's hands; the phrase is only a legacy from history. Speculation immediately centered on how new Mr. Callaghan's Government would be. There are expected to be shifts in some Cabinet posts. But the more important question is whether there are to be shifts in policy.

Call for No Clashes?
The likelihood is that there will not be, indeed, Mr. Callaghan owed his victory as much as anything to the belief among the center and right-wing members of the Labor Party that he would be the safest custodian of Mr. Wilson's strategy of restoring Britain's international economic credibility and boosting exports by bringing down an inflation rate that reached 26 percent annually last year.

Mr. Callaghan seemed, by three emphatic gestures, to confirm his intention to say on

the course charted by Mr. Wilson. The first was to tell a meeting of the Parliamentary Labor Party at Westminster shortly after the vote was announced that he wanted "no clashes—there will be no insiders and no outsiders."

More bluntly, he told members of the Tribune and Manifesto groups—the first an informal left-wing association within the party in Parliament, the second a right-wing force that "none of you holds the Ark of the Covenant."

This seemed a clear warning to both sides that he wanted firm party backing for the budget that Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey is to present to Parliament tomorrow. While Mr. Callaghan can probably count on the right wing to support the budget, the Tribune group has grown increasingly restive.

What the budget will call for, it is believed, is a further period of wage restraint on the part of the unions, coupled with a package of tax concessions to lower-paid workers and higher taxes on some consumer products. It is this further round of austerity for which Mr. Callaghan was full backing, both to ease inflation and reassure Britain's overseas creditors.

If he received such backing, he said, he saw no reason why the party could not survive in office until the next general election mandated by law to be held in 1979.

"Provided the Government can keep the support of the Parliamentary party there will be no need for an election until we are ready for it," he said. As if to answer critics who have regarded him as a

policy would make him just as suitable a custodian of the Wilson policies as Mr. Callaghan, but in the final reckoning the majority of the party concluded that Mr. Callaghan would be less vulnerable to calls for reflationary measures—and given Mr. Foot's public image as an outspoken radical figure—a more formidable opponent against the Conservatives in the event an election is forced on the Government before 1979.

Mr. Foot was gracious in defeat, thereby doing nothing to mar the civilized manner in which the leadership has been contested since Mr. Wilson's dramatic announcement. He drew laughter from his Labor Party colleagues when he said: "I didn't act by vote for Mr. Callaghan myself," and applause when he said the country faced a difficult time in the next eight months and that he would "do all I can to support Mr. Callaghan in his task."

Mr. Foot is likely to remain as Employment Secretary, and could also be named Deputy Leader of the party.

The most interesting question concerned Mr. Callaghan's own successor at the Foreign Office. Roy Jenkins, the present Home Secretary, and an early candidate for the leadership was thought in some quarters to be a natural successor as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He is highly regarded in Europe and the United States, and has also been mentioned as the possible chairman of the European Commission, the Common Market's administrative body.

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Francisco Strike More Student

مكتبات الأصيل

Greenspan Doubts Teamsters' Accord Is Inflationary, but Analysts Disagree

RD COWAN
New York Times
ON, April 5 —
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economist, today
new contract be-
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There was general agreement that the settlement showed that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, with more than two million members and representing 440,000 intercity truck drivers, was a powerful economic body that found itself in an unusually favorable bargaining position.
One immediate concern was that the so-called master freight settlement would set a pattern for contracts between teamster locals and some supermarket employees they represent. In turn, food industry sources said, the other two principal supermarket unions, the Retail Clerks International and the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, might feel impelled to outdo the teamsters. The overall result could be to put new truck drivers' contracts under the gun.
The question that the Council on Wage and Price Stability began to examine in detail today was how high a price had been paid to put the trucks back on the highways.
No one in or out of Government disputed that "high" was the right word. Mr. Greenspan, replying to an inquiry, acknowledged as much. He is chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors.
The \$1.65-an-hour wage increase, plus cost-of-living adjustments, health and pension improvements, air-conditioned cabs and single-occupancy motel rooms won by the drivers add up to a rise of about 33 percent over the three-year life of the contract, or roughly 10 percent a year on a compounded basis, Mr. Greenspan said.
"That is at the outer edge

of the range at which we could say the contract was not of the triggering variety," he said. That is, he explained, it would not cause the present rate of inflation in the economy, about 6 percent a year, to accelerate.
Some analysts expressed concern that the master freight settlement would strengthen the expectations of the rubber and auto unions in their negotiations this year.
"I suppose it has some demonstration effect," one analyst said.
Pattern Doubled
But Mr. Greenspan argued that teamster terms did not usually establish patterns for industrial settlements.
The master freight settlement contract, he said, required no change in the council's January forecast that total compensa-

tion paid throughout the economy would rise by 8 to 9 percent in 1976.
In some circles, there was concern that Mr. Usery had tacitly supported the union's successful tactic of persuading some trucking operators to settle early. Such divide-and-conquer tactics are assumed to lead to richer settlements than would occur if the employers stood together.
Analysts in and out of government said they believed the master freight contract had several features that tended to make it inflationary. These included the following:
The horizontal "tilt" to the package, which was evaluated at 10 percent a year, rather than a downward slant. Generally the Administration has sought to encourage smaller increases in pay and benefits in

the second and third years. A cost-of-living formula that given consumer price rises of 6 percent a year, would add more to wages in the third year than in the second year. The possibility that small companies, employing up to 10 drivers, may have to sell out to big fleets. One reason for this fear is a new provision that after a driver works 1,000 hours in a year, about 25 weeks, his employer must pay an additional \$12 a day in benefits.
The rough estimate that productivity in trucking would improve by no more than 3 percent this year, a fairly small gain for an industry coming out of a recession slump. However, some analysts said approximate calculations for an industry in which labor accounts for 60 percent of costs showed a net increase in costs, after productivity gains, of no more than 3 percent. Presumably it would lead to early rises in freight rates.
Analysts said that the master contract presumably would lead to equally rich settlements for drivers who haul steel and autos, which are covered under separate contracts.
Violence in Michigan
DETROIT, April 5 (AP) — Michigan truck drivers faced isolated instances of sniper fire, tire slashings and picket line harassment today as the teamsters' strike persisted despite announcement of a national pact. Many drivers still on roving picket lines blamed top union management for not keeping them better informed of strike developments.

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San Francisco Strike 15,000 More Students

CO, April 5 — San Francisco International Airport, but operations were reported normal there, although the public restrooms were locked up after the plumbing had been tampered with in an apparent strike-related sabotage.
Attendance at junior and senior high schools already was down by 40 percent because of the municipal transit tie-up. With the halting of school buses, as many as half of the city's 68,000 public-school students were affected.
As negotiations aimed at ending the walkout resumed, Mayor George R. Moscone urged the negotiators to remain at the bargaining table until the dispute was settled.
The city remained without its public transit, including the cable cars, and with some municipal facilities closed and others handicapped by the strike.
Twenty five hydrants were vandalized during the night, flooding some streets temporarily.

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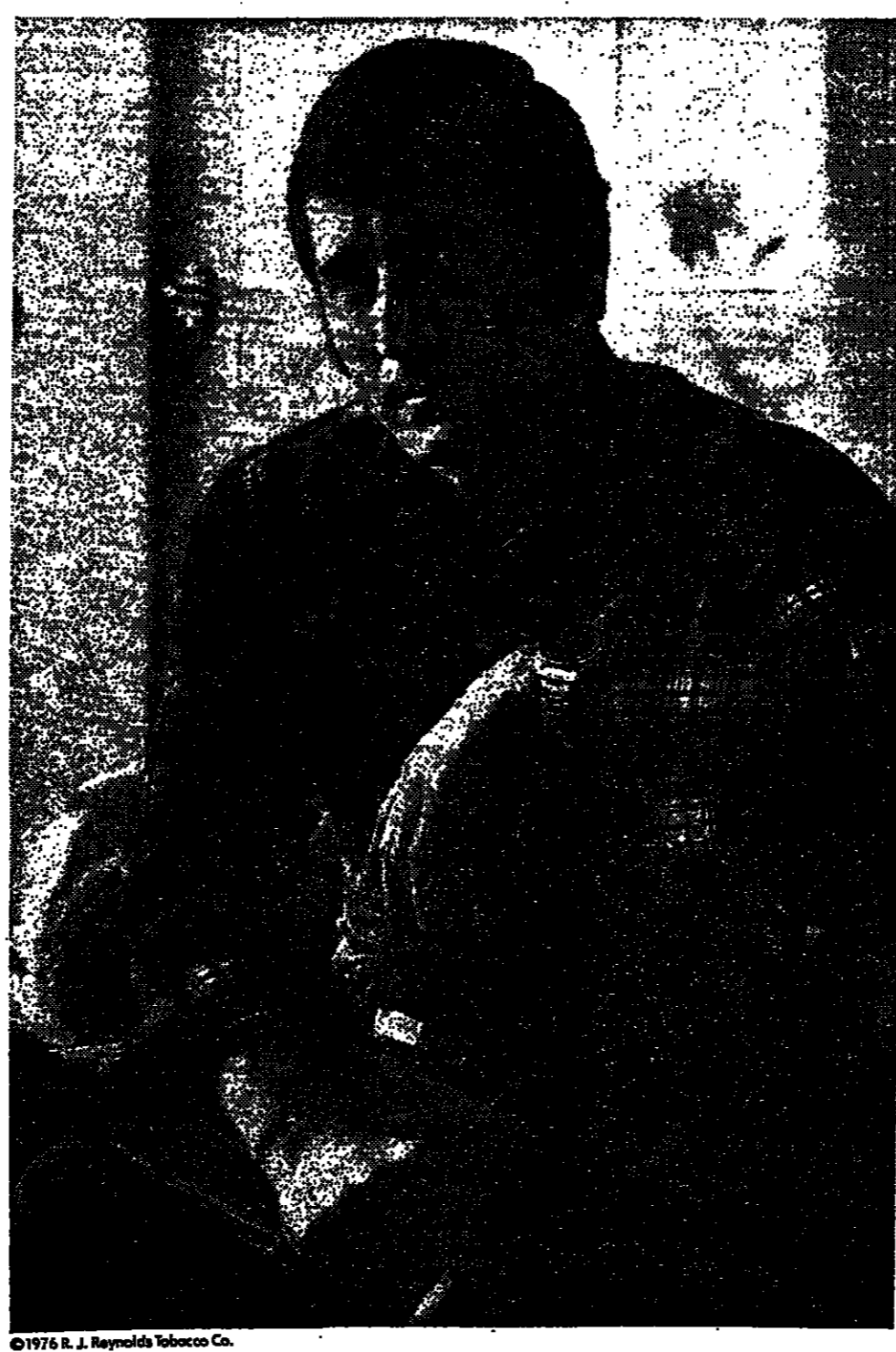
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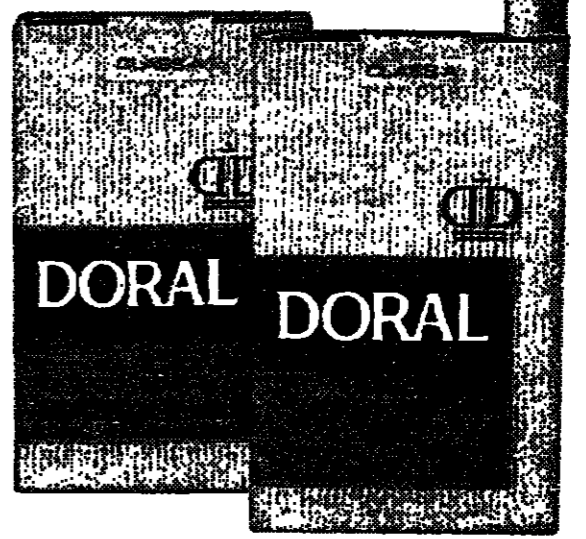
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(Jack Nicklaus teeing off at the 1975 Masters in Augusta, Ga.)

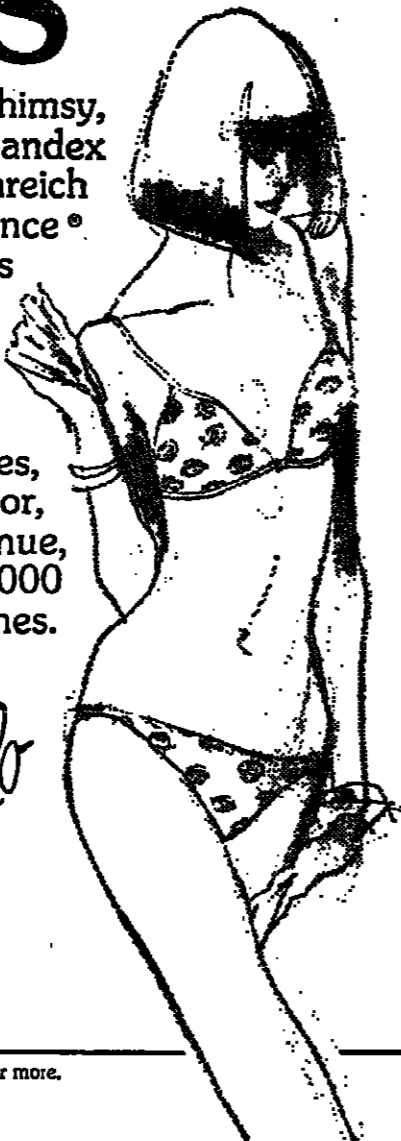
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CHANGE RESISTED ON FOOD STAMPS

Senate Defeats 3 Republican Amendments in Program

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, April 5—The Senate resisted efforts by conservative members today to pare down participation in the food-stamp program, defeating three amendments to a disputed reform bill.

The votes, on amendments to a bill that would cut \$630 million from the \$5.8 billion program, indicate that despite criticism of the program the most restrictive changes—proposed by Senators Carl T. Curtis, Republican of Nebraska; Jesse A. Helms, Republican of North Carolina and James L. Buckley, Conservative-Republican of New York—probably will not pass.

The Senate agreed, by a vote of 47 to 27, to table an amendment offered by the three Senators to prevent striking workers from receiving food-stamp benefits. The motion to table was offered by Senator Harrison A. Williams Jr., Democrat of New Jersey, chairman of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

The three senators also offered an amendment that would limit the assets a person could have before he could receive food stamps. That move was defeated 49 to 24.

Ford Backs Change

The Senate also knocked down an amendment that would have determined who gets food stamps by averaging an applicant's income in the last 90 days rather than by the days, which is now the rule. President Ford had asked for



VIOLENCE IN BOSTON: Antibus demonstrators near City Hall hold Ted Landsmark, executive director of the Boston Contractors Association, while others attempt to strike him with a flag. Mr. Landsmark is black, was attacked en route to a City Hall by white students and their parents boycotting

such a change in his food-stamp bill and has included such a provision in his pending regulations to reform the program administratively.

After a year's discussion, the Senate Agriculture Committee approved in February legislation that set an income ceiling for the first time and standardized the way eligibility was determined. The bill, if passed, would set a net income of \$5,050—the Federal poverty line—for participation in the program by a family of four. At present the income limit for such a family is \$6,800 a year. Instead of a series of itemized

deductions that are used to determine net income, the bill calls for a fixed deduction of \$100 a month.

Taxes Deductible

Working families would be able to deduct their Federal, state, local and Social Security taxes in determining net income. Welfare recipients would have to qualify on the basis of their cash allowance and would not be automatically eligible for food stamps. It has taken a year for the Senate to bring a bill to the

floor, and the House is still holding hearings. The House probably will not report a bill to the floor until late spring.

In the meantime, Mr. Ford has charged the Congress with foot-dragging on the issue and has introduced a whole new series of reforms through regulation. He is doing so with the knowledge that Congressional cohesion on this issue is not so strong as it was last year, and that Congress may not have the votes to stop such an effort, as it did last year.

Court Upholds Of Monmouth

TRENTON, Apr. 5—The Appellate Division of the Superior Court ruled today that a Democratic candidate for County judge in Monmouth County had no right to dismiss the judge who was a Republican. The ruling upholds a court decision last year when the judge, John M. ... was entitled to serve three-year terms in October.

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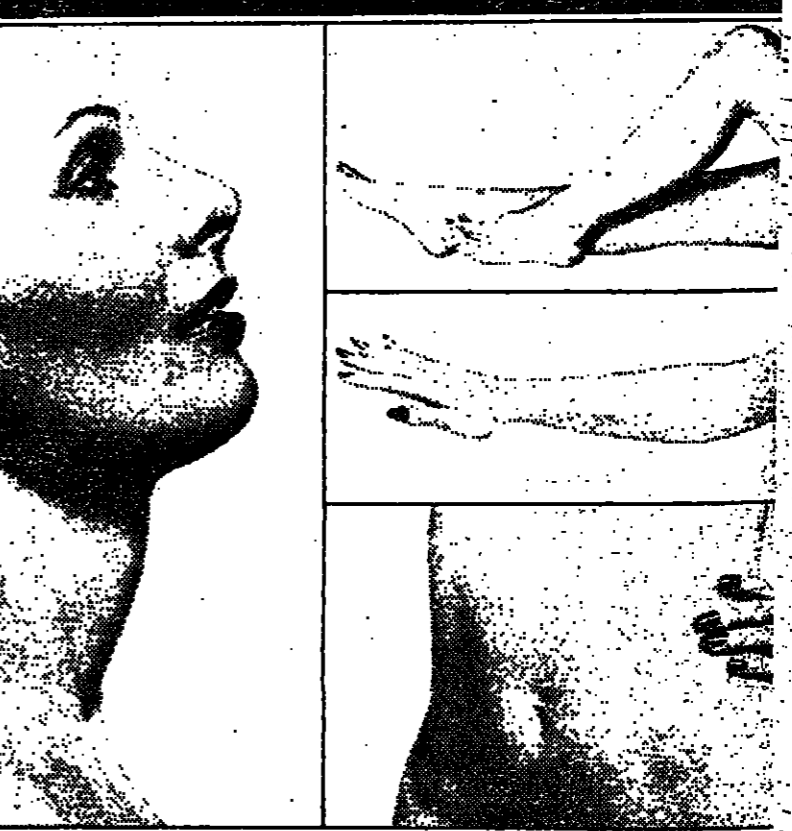
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Confidential Challengers Diverge on Foreign Policy

BY H. GELB
New York Times

ON April 5—the day of the defense of the President's actions—have become the most decided difference of the United States.

—the former President and Senator Henry Kissinger, Representative of the foreign policy language, their only of agreement of State Henry the man, his

Following is a synthesis of what each candidate has been saying about foreign policy:

RONALD REAGAN

"Our nation is in danger, and the danger grows greater with each passing day." Mr. Reagan said the other night. He blames "the Ford-Kissinger policy of trying to buy off the Russians with 'pre-emptive concessions' and with trade and technology that does not work."

Another theme has been that the "United States has failed miserably to uphold its end of the bargain as the senior partner and superpower in the relationship with China." His explanation for this is that the Chinese "see in Washington today a timid, vacillating and divided leadership, attempting to sweet-talk the Russians out of their belligerent behavior."

His two other recurrent motifs are Cuba and Panama. He attacks the Administration for warming up toward Cuba, until recently when it has "taken us from hinting at invasion of Cuba to laughing it off as a ridiculous idea." He says that the United States is "the rightful owner" of the Canal Zone and condemns the negotiations on returning sovereignty to the Panamanians as a giveaway.

ed that the Administration is undoubtedly in the bargain with Moscow with more toughness. Like Mr. Reagan, he would draw closer to China.

Alliances have been another central theme. "We should never work arrangements with adversaries which have the effect of weakening our ties with our traditional friends. Our basic alliances are not outmoded." The strength of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization has always received his special attention.

Mr. Jackson has been the leader in Congress in getting aid for Israel. On Arab-Israeli negotiations, he favors face-to-face discussions and a settlement worked out by the parties themselves and not imposed from without—positions wholly consistent with Israel's policy.

Like Mr. Udall and Mr. Carter, he opposed the proposal to sell the C-130 transport planes to Egypt.

Mr. Carter's standard position is that "we have learned that never again should our country become militarily involved in the internal affairs of another nation unless there is a direct and obvious threat to the security of the United States or its people."

Mr. Udall was an early opponent of the Vietnam War. He opposed involvement in Angola, but said that "our willingness for continued progress in détente will depend on changes in current Soviet policy in Angola."

Mr. Jackson's legacies are the most complicated. A supporter of the Vietnam War until late, he voted against military aid in Angola with the view that "in the long run if we are patient, the black people of Africa will fight off the new colonialism of the Soviet Union."

Recently, however, he recommended sending marines into Lebanon to serve as a buffer force in the civil war if asked to do so by the Lebanese government.

HENRY M. JACKSON

"I think the Administration really underestimates the strength of this country. We are the most powerful nation on the face of the earth and they go around thinking otherwise, and the Russians understand it." He wants to use this power, he says, to promote mutual arms control agreements and to advance the cause of human rights.

Long before the others, he began speaking of détente as a "one-way street" and demand-

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Critics of Kissinger

Mr. Reagan and Mr. Jackson have attacked Mr. Kissinger the most precisely because the world they foresee, like his, continues to center on the Soviet-American balance of power. They charge that Mr. Kissinger's policies are the prime reason the balance is tipping dangerously in Moscow's favor.

The worlds evoked by Mr. Carter and Mr. Udall have less to do with Soviet-American relations than with the importance of relations with Western Europe and Japan and between these industrialized countries and the developing world. Their sense of power has less to do with military might and diplomatic maneuver than with the tugs of economic interests and the influence that derives from doing "what is right."

Mr. Reagan has made national security the centerpiece of his efforts. Mr. Jackson has given international and domestic matters about equal weight. Mr. Carter, just recently, has been getting more into the foreign-policy arena, but like Mr. Udall, has put the burden on domestic matters.

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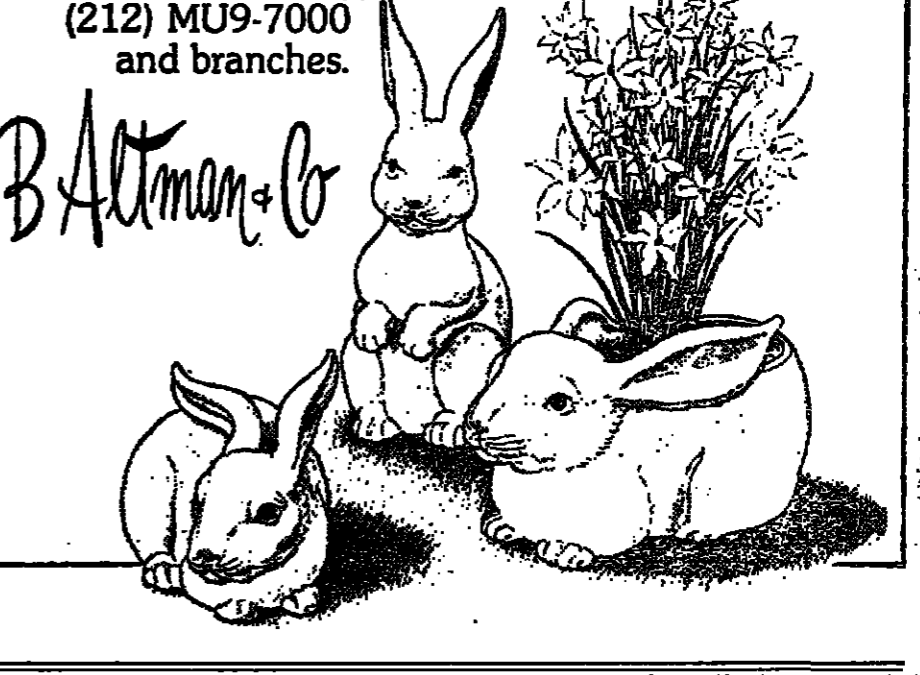
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House Denies Aiming Kissinger Out

By PHILIP SHARCOFF
Special to The New York Times

April 5—The House of Representatives today denied that it was aiming to oust Henry Kissinger as Secretary of State.

Mr. Kissinger's position as Secretary of State was defended by a group of House members in a hearing in the House of Representatives today.

Mr. Kissinger's position as Secretary of State was defended by a group of House members in a hearing in the House of Representatives today.

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O Jerusalem is Mount Zion, and the Tower of David, Rachel's Tomb, the Dome of the Rock, and Bethlehem. It's a trip out to Massada. And it's Sabbath at the Western Wall. It's all the history of Jerusalem. And it's also the people of Jerusalem.

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Philadelphia Trolley Crash Injures 27, Disrupts Service

PHILADELPHIA, April 5 (AP)—Two underground trolleys collided today during the morning rush hour, causing minor injuries to 27 persons and temporarily disrupting service.

The crash occurred about 8:15 a.m. when one trolley hit the rear of a second trolley near 38th Street and Woodland Avenue in West Philadelphia.

A passenger on the first trolley, Mrs. Ann Watt, said her trolley was approaching the one in front at a "cruising" speed when the driver exclaimed, "No brakes."

Service on the trolley lines was restored 40 minutes later. The crash is under investigation.

The Municipality of Jerusalem and His Honor, Mayor Teddy Kollek cordially invite you to a cocktail reception followed by a buffet supper.

6:00 pm
The Israel Museum Club

mally closed to the public. It's visits to special craftsmen, a picnic at the Dead Sea, and a Hebrew lesson, too. □ Be guided by the man who wrote the book. □ It's a private tour of the Israel Museum. After hours. And an evening with Zev Vilnay, who wrote the bible of Israeli guidebooks. □ O Tel Aviv. □ O Jerusalem is even a stop in Tel Aviv. Yet for all of this, it doesn't cost any more than an ordinary tour. Prices start at \$1039 for a 9 day stay that includes round-trip air fare from New York, Israeli breakfasts, 7 special meals, and a room in the new Jerusalem Hilton, or the Plaza. You can even stay longer for not very much more than that. So whether you've already been to Jerusalem, or you're coming for the first time, call us at El Al. Or have your travel agent call us. The truth is, O Jerusalem isn't like any other tour of Jerusalem. In fact, all things considered, O Jerusalem isn't like any other tour of anywhere.

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*applicable May 3 to May 31, Sept. 6 to Oct. 11; (slightly higher in June, July, August). Based on \$667 econ. class group fare to Israel; min. 10 passengers; double occup. Fares subject to govt. approval.

Carter Group Uses Diplomacy to Report Liberal and Conservative Endorsements



Representative Morris K. Udall and his supporters at the base of the Statue of Liberty. With the candidate, from left, in foreground: Representatives Bella Abzug and Jonathan Bingham; background: City Clerk David Dinkins and Victor Gotbaum, president of District Council 37 of the State, County and Municipal Employees Union.

Endorsements from different quarters is an important part of any Presidential primary campaign, and getting them often requires the most exquisite diplomacy.

In the case of Jimmy Carter, it took two back-to-back news conferences at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel the other day. Actually, it was billed as only one conference to announce the endorsements of a host of Manhattan liberals, including Eleanor C. Guggenheimer, the Commissioner of Consumer Affairs; Howard J. Samuels, unsuccessful candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in 1974; and Joseph Lash, author of "Eleanor and Franklin."

At the end, William J. vanden Heuvel, Mr. Carter's state co-chairman, announced, "That's the end of one press conference and in a moment we'll have another. The liberals were ushered out and then another endorsement was announced—from Peter Flaherty, Pittsburgh's no-frills conservative Mayor."

Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington is often accused of using exaggerated hand gestures to illustrate his speeches. The other day, the Senator was talking to a Jewish audience in Westchester about rising prices. "Your bills are going up, up, up," he said, his arm rising as he spoke. "Well, its time they go down, down, down," he added, going into a deep knee bend.

"Mummy," asked one small spectator, "is he playing Jack and Jill?"

them for their warm and enthusiastic response and then recalled a story about the late Adlai E. Stevenson, who, when running for the Presidency himself, was told by a woman that "every thinking person supports you."

"It is not enough, madam," Mr. Stevenson replied. "I need a majority."

Employees of smaller television stations sometimes have to act as "one-man bands." One newsman may operate a film camera, set up the lights and even ask the questions, fulfilling all the functions of a four-man network news crew. The other day in Buffalo, such a newsman asked Mr. Udall to hold the microphone while the newsman adjusted his camera and lights.

Mr. Udall, who has difficulty expressing his sense of humor, began conducting the interview himself.

"Why are you here, Mr. Udall?" he asked.

"I have come to Buffalo with my message of hope as the best qualified of the Presidential candidates and every thinking person will support me," the Congressman replied.

The network camera teams were too slow to get that bit of film on tape.

Leaning against the rail of a boat bringing him back from a publicity session at the Statue of Liberty yesterday, Mr. Udall waved—as any harbor tourist will—at a boat passing by.

It was an oil barge with an Exxon sign. Mr. Udall, who is depicting himself as a foe of big business in the New York primary today, grinned and then, almost to himself, said, "Exxon, I'm going to break you up."

There was another of those side glimpses that say something about a candidate or the tenor of a political campaign during Mr. Udall's brief New York tour, designed to produce pre-election pictures.

Television technicians squashed so close to him and Representative Bella S. Abzug of Manhattan, while they were shaking hands with people hurrying into the IRT station at Broadway and 72d Street, that the entrance was totally blocked. Then the television people, in a display of good manners, rare in the much-televized campaign, backed off into a slightly distant half circle.

One cameraman, breaking the tacit arrangement, started to step forward. His sound man, whose gear is attached by wire to the camera, tugged sharply on the wire, as if he were pulling back a frisky dog. The cameraman retreated into position.

When Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota came into New York City last week, casually upstaging the three major Democratic candidates who had just been questioned by a panel of mayors, Mayor Beame, in an impish mood, told a luncheon audience that Mr. Humphrey should have been on "one of the earlier panels." One of the panels was questioning mayors, the other answering Presidential candidates. "After all," Mr. Beame said, "he's a former mayor."

As the 16-to-20 hour days pile up on one another, sometimes the candidates, like ordinary people, get tired and their tongues get twisted.

The other day in Lido Beach, L. I., Senator Jackson had just finished his usual pledge that he would insure that the country becomes independent in oil so that the United States would never be subject to blackmail by a foreign power.

Winding up his speech, he called on his supporters to "work together with me for a better life for oil."

"I mean for all," he stammered as laughter swept the dining room.

The Easter Seals Drive

Research is absolutely essential. Without it, causes of crippling conditions and means of alleviating their consequences would never be discovered. The Easter Seal Society is concerned with supporting research in this field. Among its most recent grants was one backing a project being conducted to determine the presence of birth defects.

You can help Easter Seals work toward easing and, it is hoped, one day eliminating crippling conditions. Please, give today to The Easter Seal Society, 185 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016.

Democrats Seek New Yorkers' Votes

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

He conceded at news conferences upstate that he had called Senator Hubert H. Humphrey to inform him of the political implications of a scheduled Humphrey appearance last week in Buffalo up his contention that he is where three officially uncommitted Democratic slates have announced that they will support Mr. Humphrey. Mr. Humphrey canceled the Buffalo appearance ostensibly because of the three leading contenders, however, his limited resources, including some \$35,000 for television commercials, have been concentrated upstate where he is believed to have considerable appeal.

Many Democratic leaders believe that Mr. Carter may have caught up with Mr. Udall, if so, he could claim at least a moral victory here.

Today's Republican Presidential primary is considerably more peaceful, with 101 of 117 delegates already assured of election because they are unchallenged. These delegates and 37 delegates at large already appointed by the Republican state committee are officially uncommitted but loyal to Vice President Rockefeller who is supporting President Ford's nomination.

Jackson Campaign

Sixteen of the uncommitted Republican organization delegates face challenges in seven Congressional districts — the 7th, 9th, 12th, 15th, 23d, 25th, and 36th. The challengers are 12 Ronald Reagan supporters and four uncommitted insurgent Republicans.

In his final day of campaigning before the New York primary, Senator Jackson started out in Manhattan where he had stayed overnight, flew to Washington for a labor meeting and a brief stop for a hamburger and a check of his mail at his Senate office—one of his rare visits there in the last three months.

He then flew to Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and back to this area for evening appearances at the Nassau County Coliseum for a Sons of Italy show and Staten Island.

192 in 37 districts; Mr. Jackson, 184 in 35 districts; Mr. Harris, 101 in 21 districts; Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, 16 in three districts and Ellen McCormack, the anti-abortion candidate, five in her home Fourth Congressional District in Nassau County.

In addition, there are 218 uncommitted delegate candidates, most of them sponsored by the Democratic organizations in the New York City suburbs and upstate. However, 47 of these delegates, mostly upstate, have announced their support of Senator Hubert H. Humphrey who has announced his availability but not as an active candidate for the Presidential nomination.

A strong showing by the Humphrey delegates would cut into Mr. Jackson's strength and give impetus to Humphrey supporters across the nation.

Mr. Harris, who has left his delegate candidates here to run on their own, spoke at rallies in Manhattan and Brooklyn and later in Utica. The rare appearances were scheduled for areas where Harris delegates, the distinct underdogs today, have at least a fighting chance of winning.

Carter Endorsements

Mr. Carter, who was campaigning in Wisconsin, confined his New York politicking to announcements of endorsements by Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., and Francis T. P. Plimpton, the former United States Representative to the United Nations. In addition, his New York campaign aides unsuccessfully argued in Brooklyn Federal Court for an order invalidating elections in 10 Congressional districts where Carter slates were ruled off the ballot by various boards of elections because of insufficient or invalid designating petitions. A candidate for delegate must obtain the signatures of 1,250 enrolled Democrats to qualify for today's ballot.

Mr. Carter has a total of 141 delegate candidates in 27 Congressional districts: Mr. Udall,

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After a Scolding, Senate Votes To Send 25 to Get Magna Carta

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—Following an angry lecture by Mike Mansfield, the Democratic leader, the Senate did an about-face today and agreed to send a delegation of 25 members of Congress to London to pick up an original copy of the Magna Carta.

The vote completed legislative action on the resolution, which some members of Congress tried to amend as a gesture toward reducing spending.

"A plane is flying over and it will cost as much for 12 members [of Congress] as for 25," Senator Mansfield told his colleagues after they had voted 45 to 29 to reduce the size of the delegation to 12 members.

Noting that it had been the British Government that suggested a 25-member delegation to receive the historic document, Senator told the cost-cutters:

"You should be ashamed of yourselves." He added, "You are making a ridiculous spectacle of yourselves and a fool of this institution," shouted the usually calm majority leader from Montana.

Senator John Pastore, Democrat of Rhode Island, called it "a comedy of errors." "All of this nonsense—I think it is a disgrace," Senator Dewey Bartlett, the Oklahoma Republican who sponsored the proposal to send only a 12-member delegation,

said that since the Magna Carta was the blueprint for constitutional government, the Senate should take note that the people are crying for a cut in government spending.

Some Americans, Mr. Bartlett said, fear that to send a too-large delegation would be "turning this magnificent magna-ceremony into a 'magna-junket'."

Senator James Allen, Democrat of Alabama, offered an amendment to require that the members of the delegation pay their own way to London. It was then that Senator Mansfield intervened; Mr. Allen's amendment was killed by voice vote and on a 41-31 roll-call, Mr. Bartlett's amendment was reconsidered and rejected.

The flurry of activity on the seemingly innocuous resolution was a repeat of House debate of a few days earlier. There, the resolution at first was defeated altogether but later, following pleas of Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma, the proposal was accepted.

River Unit Post Filled

ALBANY (UPI) — Governor Carey has appointed J. Lowell Fitzsimmons, former Jefferson County sheriff and clerk, to a \$5,000-a-year position on the Hudson River-Black River Regulating District. Fitzsimmons was named to a term ending Sept. 1, 1980. He succeeds Carl O. Bachman of Watertown, whose term expired.

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Defense Policy Debate

Review of Factors Behind Argument Over the Nation's Military Power

By JOHN W. FINNEY
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 5—That Secretary Rumsfeld has perhaps it was inevitable in a political year, but what started off as an important policy debate over the nation's basic defense posture has become lost in a largely irrelevant argument over whether the United States or the Soviet Union is No. 1 militarily.

It is an argument that has become one of the major issues between President Ford and Ronald Reagan in the Republican Presidential primaries. And it is an argument that is impelling Congress to approve a \$14 billion increase in the defense budget with little or no cuts in the \$113 billion requested by the Ford Administration.

In some ways, the argument was devised by the Administration to sell the defense budget to Congress. Now the argument is boomeranging against the President as Mr. Reagan accuses the Administration of letting the United States slip into a position of military inferiority.

The capacity of election-year politics to simplify the most complex and difficult issue should never be underestimated," Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, who is a member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, observed in a statement today. He added: "This year, for example, the knotty and intricate question posed by what appears to be a significant shift in the military balance between the United States and the Soviet Union have been served up to the American public as a debate over whether the United States is the No. 1 or No. 2 military power in the world."

The Administration argument originated in a debate over defense policy that James B. Schlesinger tried to stimulate in Congress before he was dismissed as Defense Secretary last November.

Trends in Spending

In his annual presentations to Congress, Mr. Schlesinger dealt at length with the relative trends of Soviet and United States military spending, emphasizing that over the last decade, the Soviet military investment increased while that of the United States, in constant or noninflationary terms, declined.

His basic theme was that these trends must be reversed over the long haul if the United States is to fulfill its global responsibilities as a superpower. Mr. Schlesinger carefully avoided such terms as superiority or inferiority as he sought a new national consensus in the post-Vietnam period on what the United States's responsibilities were in the world and what forces were necessary to protect American interests.

The Schlesinger theme was picked up by his successor, Donald H. Rumsfeld, but Mr. Rumsfeld gave it a new, and, as it turned out, highly successful political twist.

'Second to None'

Mr. Rumsfeld continued to emphasize the adverse military trends, but to that basic message he began adding the repeated warning that if the trends were not reversed, the United States over the next decade would slip into a position of military inferiority. As a former member of Congress, Mr. Rumsfeld knew full well that nothing so arouses Congress to vote money for defense as an appeal that the United States should be "second to none."

Thus, there ensued what Representative Robert N. Glavin of Connecticut, a senior Democrat on the House Appropriations Committee, describes as a "hard-sell public relations job like I have never seen before in Congress."

Secret defense intelligence agency briefings were arranged for members of Congress, classified secret because that tends to impress Congressmen. The Rumsfeld charts, virtually all showing an upward slope for the Soviet Union and a downward slope for the United States, were distributed widely on Capitol Hill. Selected Congressional groups were invited to the White House for "national security briefings."

The "hard sell" obviously worked. Last year, with his philosophical approach, Mr. Schlesinger saw the defense budget cut by about \$7 billion. This year, even the House and Senate Budget Committees, which last year laid down the restrictive guidelines that led to the reductions, have approved the Administration's defense budget virtually intact.

The mood on Capitol Hill has changed drastically, so much so that Pentagon critics will not make a concerted effort to cut the defense budget when the annual military procurement bill reaches the House floor in the next few days. The vast majority in Congress accepts the need for some real increase in the defense budget. The only argument is whether it needs to be as much as the 8 percent increase proposed by the Administration.

While turning around the Congressional mood, the Administration unexpectedly found its arguments being turned against it politically by Mr. Reagan. Using the same charts

that Secretary Rumsfeld has been presenting on Capitol Hill, Mr. Reagan began contending that the United States was already Number 2 militarily, blaming the Nixon-Ford Administrations for this situation. At that point, the Administration was driven into a defensive and sometimes contradictory position of trying to fend off Mr. Reagan and still sell its defense budget to Congress.

The President began emphasizing that the United States was "without equal" in military power, and thus exposed himself to liberal critics who asked that, if the United States was so powerful, why was it necessary to increase the defense budget as much as the Administration proposed.

Undercutting His Argument On the campaign trail, Mr. Ford began boasting that he had proposed the two largest defense budgets in peacetime history. In the process, he began undercutting the Administration's basic argument that, in constant or noninflationary dollars, the defense budget has been declining and is now about 30 percent less than it was a decade ago.

Curiously, some of the most reasoned, rebuttal to the Administration's "superiority" argument has come from Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. In recent speeches ostensibly aimed at Mr. Reagan but which apply equally well to some of the statements made by Mr. Ford and Mr. Rumsfeld, Mr. Kissinger has been making the point that "no service is done to the nation by those who utter an exaggerated specter of Soviet power and American weakness."

"Despite the inevitable increase in its power," Mr. Kissinger said, "the Soviet Union remains far behind us and our allies in any overall assessment of military, economic and technological strength. The inclusion of the allies is a significant part of the military equation, since the Administration has tended to make one-on-one military comparisons, leaving out the military contributions of European allies."

Soviet Growth Cited Mr. Kissinger has also been making the point that the Soviet Union's emergence as a military superpower roughly equivalent to the United States was the inevitable result of a long period of industrial, economic and military growth and that "nothing we could have done would have prevented it" and "nothing we can do will make it disappear."

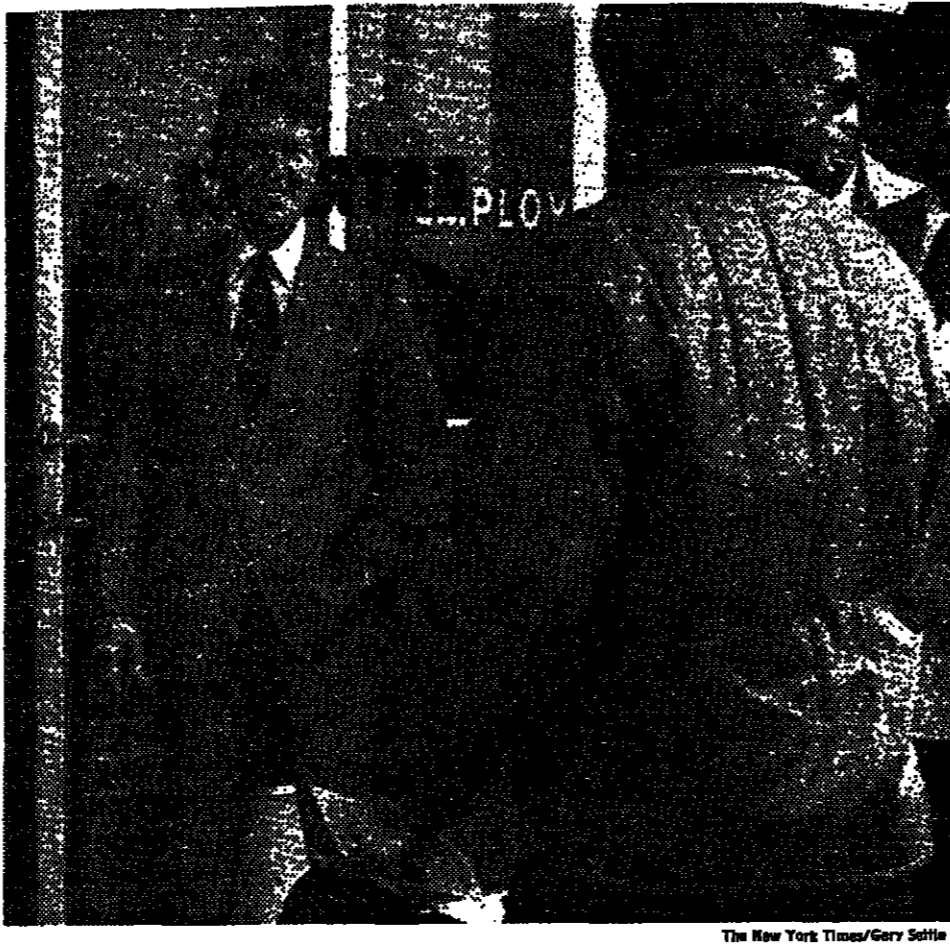
For all the Administrations talk about retaining military superiority, its policy really is directed at maintaining a rough equivalence, if only because superiority would be politically too expensive to achieve. To retain superiority, the United States would have to be devoting about 12 percent, instead of 6 percent, of its gross national product to defense. It would also have to take the politically unacceptable step of returning to the draft to provide manpower for the armed services since even with relatively high unemployment it does not seem possible to maintain much more than the present 2-million-man force on a volunteer basis.

Basically, the debate started off as a discussion of tailoring American defense commitments to the national resources that the Government was willing to devote to defense. Before the superiority argument intruded, a consensus seemed to be developing that American security interests were centered in Europe, the Middle East and Japan, a concept that eventually would have permitted some restructuring of the military budget and forces.

At least for this election year, however, that consensus has been aborted, and with it the convergence of national will that everyone agrees is necessary to support a defense policy over the long term.

100 in Capital Evacuate Subway in Breakdown

WASHINGTON, April 5—The short opening leg of the capital's Metro subway system, which drew nearly three times more riders in its first week of operation than transit officials had expected, experienced a long breakdown this afternoon that forced the evacuation of about 100 passengers stranded for more than an hour aboard a stalled train. The breakdown, which a Metro spokesman said had been caused by an overheated electric motor and a jammed brake on a train bound through the tunnel from Union Station to the Judiciary Square station, disrupted other service in both directions over the first 4.6-mile stretch of subway. The system opened here a week ago today. Some service was restored after about 30 minutes. But riders on the disabled train were stranded for more than an hour before they were led to the safety of the Judiciary Square platform through about 200 feet of tunnel. Today's delay was the worst, but not the first. It was the subway's first evacuation.



Jimmy Carter campaigns at the employees' entrance to the Fort Howard Paper Company plant in Green Bay, Wis., greeting workers as they arrived at the change of shifts.

Reagan Appeal Nets \$200,000 So Far

By JON NORDEHEIMER
Special to The New York Times

DALLAS, April 5—Ronald Reagan's nationally televised appeal for campaign funds has so far brought in more than \$200,000 in contributions, by Republican candidate's aides reported today, and the expectation was that the figure would substantially increase by the time all the mail is counted. "We feel pretty good about it," said John P. Sears 3d, the national campaign director, who was in Los Angeles to help organize the former Governor's California effort while Mr. Reagan campaigned in Texas.

In one organizational move, Lyn Nofziger, the challenger's press secretary, stopped traveling with Mr. Reagan to assume control of the California forces. "Giving Lyn the job just underlines the importance we place on the California primary," one top campaign staff member said.

Mr. Sears, noting that the \$200,000 raised by last week's paid telecast had come for the most part from Western states, and that mail from Eastern and Middle Western states had not yet been received or counted, said that the responses had helped ease the cash flow problems resulting from the withholding of matching Federal funds.

He said that the Reagan campaign would be eligible for nearly \$1 million once the Federal money started flowing again, which is contingent on the restoration by Congress of the Federal Election Commission in compliance with the Supreme Court's ruling. Despite spending cutbacks, such as the decision to forego the use of an expensive chartered Boeing 727, the campaign was financially sound and "in the black" even before money began coming in from the television appeal, Mr. Sears said.

The candidate, speaking at a Dallas news conference after arriving here aboard a commercial flight, attributed his money difficulties to Congress, and said that delays in restoration of matching funds were helping President Ford on the Republican side and Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota on the Democratic side.

Mr. Humphrey is not an announced candidate, but Mr. Reagan characterized the Senator as waging a "wait and see" campaign. "It doesn't hurt [Humphrey] to have those Democratic campaigners out there strapped for funds and it certainly doesn't hurt the President," Mr. Reagan said. "He has a private jet. He can fly his without having to pay in advance."

Mr. Reagan sought to renew his argument with the State Department that began with his remarks on last week's telecast suggesting that the nation's foreign policy was being hurt by men who believed the United States was declining as a world power.

He said that he had been shown excerpts of a cablegram reportedly containing the views of Helmut Sonnenfeldt, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's advisor on arms control and East-West relations, that he said reflected a view that Europeans under Soviet control should meekly accept their fate. "Unless [the State Department] can demonstrate that Mr. Sonnenfeldt never said these things, I can only conclude that the rebuttal to my remarks [of last week] was an exercise in creative writing," the candidate said.

Referring to President Ford's rejection of Mr. Reagan's commitments that the nation's military strength had fallen behind that of the Soviet Union, the candidate remarked: "My criticism of our defense posture is not based on a crystal ball. I have cited Defense Department statistics: state-ments by the current Secretary of Defense and his immediate predecessor; our arms control chief; the Pentagon's research chief; former SALT negotiators; our NATO commander—among others."

Mr. Ford's protestations that he has an impeccable record of standing for a strong Defense Department and a fully

capable, fully trained, fully equipped and ready military under Mr. Ford's and Dr. Kissinger's leadership and I have been questioning his patriotism, yet to see it change. The American people must be told the facts so that they can demand a change. That is what I am working to do."

Carter and Udall in Last Wisconsin

By SETH S. KING
Special to The New York Times

MILWAUKEE, April 5—It was tying-up-loose-ends day in Wisconsin today for Jimmy Carter and Morris K. Udall, the two Democratic front-runners, who skipped about the state in a last-breathless hunt for support in tomorrow's Presidential primary.

The two other active Democratic candidates on their party's ballot, Senator Henry M. Jackson and George C. Wallace, chose to be elsewhere.

The Washington Senator was in New York in a last-minute search for voters in tomorrow's other primary. The Alabama Governor was resting at home in Montgomery.

And in the Wisconsin background, supporters of Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, who is not on the ballot this year, were busy trying to turn his broad following toward Mr. Udall, the Arizona Representative, as a means of checking the momentum of Mr. Carter, the former Governor of Georgia, who has been building.

Another Reagan Challenge In addition to the psychological thrust that will go to the statewide winner, there will be 88 Democratic convention delegates from Wisconsin. Fifty-eight of these will be shared proportionately, based on the percentage of a candidate's vote in each of the nine Congressional districts. The remaining 10 will be chosen at large later, again on a proportionate basis.

Wisconsin polls will close at 9 P.M. New York time. Half of the 3,411 precincts have voting machines, indicating an early count. On the Republican ballot, President Ford was facing another challenge from Ronald Reagan. Wisconsin Republicans will send 45 delegates to the Kansas City convention. The winner in each Congressional district will get four and the remaining nine, chosen at large, will go to the statewide winner. It was quiet today among Wisconsin's Republicans, who have a chance tomorrow to participate in their first meaningful Presidential primary since 1962.

After a weekend of heavily attended appearances in several cities, President Ford was back in Washington, leaving his campaigning here today to his wife Betty. But his supporters among what is left of Wisconsin's Republican organization were continuing a massive telephone drive, talking no chances on another upset such as Mr. Reagan managed in North Carolina.

The former California Governor passed up campaigning in Wisconsin for the last two weeks in favor of two 30-minute telecasts and an advertising effort in newspapers and on radio stations. Ford Victory Indicated The indicators point to a comfortable victory for President Ford. But among Wisconsin farmers, many of whom are Republicans, there was considerable resentment over Mr. Ford's veto of a bill raising the price supports on milk as well as unhappiness over his embargo of grain sales to the Soviet Union last August. Mr. Reagan could win several delegates as a result.

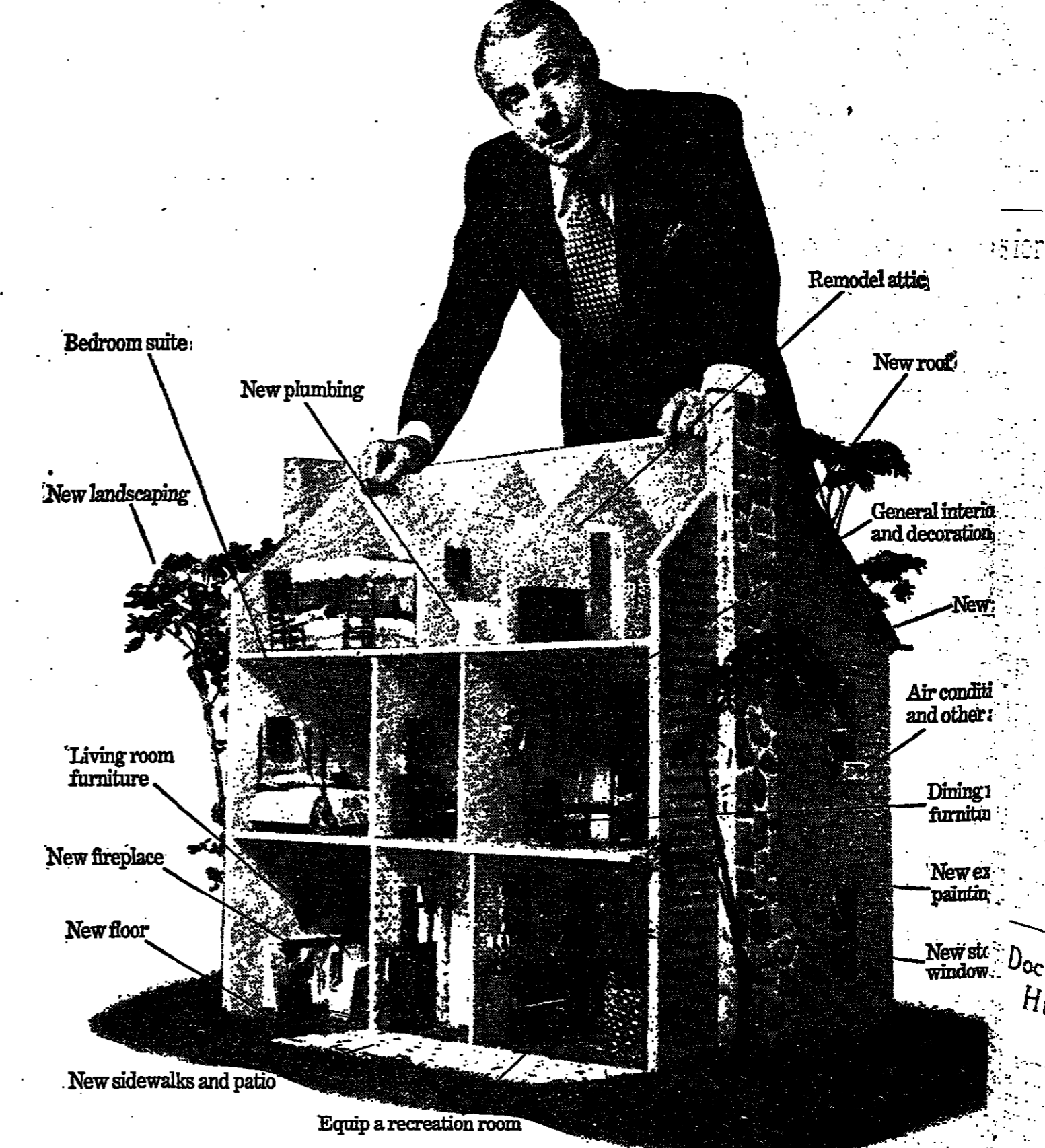
After a late start, Mr. Carter appears to have narrowed Mr. Udall's early lead and the Arizona attacks on the Georgian, abetted by a core of surrogate in intensity.

At a rally on the steps of Madison's George McGovern Hotel today, Mr. Udall joined Mr. Reagan around every issue. Mr. McGovern, who obviously still a largely student Madison, called Mr. Carter "best Presidential primary."

In an oblique Mr. Carter, he couldn't afford leaders reveal their char their plans for the Bond Attacks During a week's ances in behalf of in the black ward-kee, State Senator of Georgia called "a last, perver and equivocal merit, the attend voters."

Mr. Carter, con- laxed, began his with plant-gate of two of Milwaukee species and new in Stevens Point Bay. Aides of Mr. G- ing that he shou of Mr. Udall by 7 percentage poi many. They are sayin sin has become important to M a Udall victory a signal to Sena who remains an date, that he still of presenting his locked convent next July.

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Court Rejects Appeal by My Lai Deaths

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Gordon said. "But I think he was as prepared as anyone can be for disappointment—prepared for it."
Now let us hope," the lawyer added, "he'll be able to settle into some kind of anonymity, and live a life."

Mr. Gordon declined to say exactly what the life would entail. Mr. Calley, now 32 years old, had been in a "sort of limbo" during the appeals process, the lawyer said, and this had caused "tremendous difficulty" in planning his life.

The My Lai slayings in general, and the Calley case in particular, were among the most divisive episodes in a war that had already caused deep splits in the nation.

The killing of the Vietnamese civilians occurred on March 16, 1968, at My Lai hamlet in the village of Song My in Quang Ngai province. It was covered up initially, and the public did not learn of it for more than a year and a half.

When the disclosure came—and then the photographs of the piles of bodies—the public reacted with shock, anger and disbelief. And from some quarters, there was support for the individual soldiers involved, on the ground that, in the lower ranks at least, they were carrying out orders, and fighting a difficult war against great obstacles.

In the end, Mr. Calley came to be considered by many people the embodiment of the evil that America had brought to Vietnam—and by any other name, the Army's and the nation's scapegoat for the Vietnam debacle.

Originally, 25 persons were charged with offenses growing out of the slayings, in which at least 100 persons were killed.

Among the 25 were two generals. The official and secret Army investigation of the killings, led by Lieut. Gen. William R. Peers, concluded that the two had committed 43 acts of misconduct or omission in their field inquiry of the incident. However, criminal charges against them were subsequently dropped. Instead of prosecution, they were censured, and stripped of their Distinguished Service Medals.

Charges of either murder or suppression of information against 10 other officers and seven enlisted men were also dismissed.

The remaining six were court-martialed; except for Mr. Calley, however, they were acquitted.

Mr. Calley, who was charged with killing at least 100 people, but convicted of killing at least 22, was first sentenced to life at hard labor.



United Press International
William L. Calley Jr.

Immediately, however, there was public pressure from some quarters for a reduction in sentence. And during the military review procedure, it was reduced—first to 30 years, then to 10.

Mr. Callaway's decision to parole Mr. Calley, after he had served one-third of his term came next. It came, however, in the course of the proceedings immediately following Judge Elliott's ruling overturning the conviction. The former lieutenant's status thus became somewhat confused, for he was released on bail 10 days short of the end of the one-third period, and thus 10 days short of his date of parole.

Last fall, however, after the Appeals Court ruling, the Army announced, as it noted today, Mr. Calley would not return to custody. Today's statement reiterated the reason: "No purpose would be served by returning Mr. Calley to formal military custody for so short a period."

Judge Elliott, in his 1974 District Court ruling overturning Mr. Calley's conviction, had focused on four factors that, he said, had denied Mr. Calley a fair trial. The Appeals Court, in reversing Judge Elliott, had disagreed on each of the four.

Mr. Calley, appealing to the Supreme Court, raised them again as grounds for high court review.

They were prejudicial publicity; the failure of the court-martial judge to subpoena certain witnesses for Mr. Calley; the failure of the House of Representatives to turn over to Mr. Calley certain information it had uncovered in its own investigation of My Lai, and an allegedly inadequate description in the charges against Mr. Calley of what he was accused of.

The Government, arguing against high court review, had disputed Mr. Calley on each.

United States for the Fifth Circuit reversed and reinstated the appeals. A vote of 8-1 was cast at his court.

at there was "for the Federal interference with me Court did g to review the appeals effect. been living supporting to one of ving lectures Houston Gor- Tenn. said r. Calley this he Supreme was one of viously," Mr.

Supreme Court upholding the New Jersey ban against transporting into the state solid or liquid waste that came from other states.

The law had been challenged by the City of Philadelphia and others as a violation of the commerce clause, which forbids interference by the states with interstate commerce. The New Jersey Supreme Court, however, upheld it as designed to protect the public health and environment and as thus within the state's power. (City of Philadelphia v. New Jersey, No. 75-150.)

LIBEL

Over the dissents of Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, and Justice Harry A. Blackmun, who said the Court should hear the appeal, the Court declined to review a case that raised an important issue about wiretapping—specifically, how lower courts are to implement the Federal law that requires "minimization" of intrusions by wiretapping.

The dissenters said that there was "simply no justification" for the Court's refusal to review the matter, and added "Only an unyielding hostility to the statutory command of minimization, and the constitutional interest in privacy which it was fashioned to protect, can motivate the Court to continue to refuse to review decisions which condone round-the-clock interception of every conversation that transpires during the conduct of a particularly surveillance." (Scott v. U. S., No. 75-5688.)

ENVIRONMENT

The Court agreed to decide whether a state may constitutionally ban the dumping within the boundaries of wastes that originated in other states. Specifically, it accepted for review the recent decision by New Jersey's

Summary of the Actions Taken by the Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, April 5—The Supreme Court took the following actions today:

CIVIL RIGHTS

Without comment, it declined to review, and thus left in effect, a lower Federal court's ruling that health spas are "places of entertainment" within the meaning of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and thus subject to the act's prohibition against racial discrimination (Shape Spa for Health and Beauty, Inc. v. Rousseau, No. 75-908).

CRIMINAL

Over a stinging dissent by Justices William J. Brennan Jr. and Thurgood Marshall, the Court again declined to review a case that raised an important issue about wiretapping—specifically, how lower courts are to implement the Federal law that requires "minimization" of intrusions by wiretapping.

LIBEL

Over the dissents of Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, and Justice Harry A. Blackmun, who said the Court should hear the appeal, the Court declined to review a \$485,000 libel judgment that a former Attorney General of Arizona, Wade Church, won against a newspaper and a newspaper writer for an editorial about an idea he proposed in a speech. The editorial variously described the Attorney General's idea, for the creation of "people's councils" to counteract the effect on state legislation of already established interests, as illustrative of his "dangerous left-wing ideas" and as "straight from the writings of Karl Marx." (Phoenix Newspapers, Inc. v. Church, No. 75-1128.)

MILITARY JUSTICE

With no Justice recording a dissent, the Court refused to hear the appeal of former Lieut. William L. Calley Jr. from the Federal Appeals Court decision that—reversing a lower District Court—had reinstated his conviction for the killings of at least 22

civilians at My Lai. While Mr. Calley will not be returned to confinement, the Court's action means that his conviction now stands. (Calley v. Hoffman, No. 75-773).

(News Article Page 1)

PARENTAL RIGHTS

The Court turned down a chance to elaborate on the relative rights of parents and schools regarding sex education for children. It declined to review, for what it termed "want of a substantial Federal question," a lower court ruling that had itself refused to review a trial court's dismissal of a complaint by a group of parents against a sex education program offered in their children's schools.

The parents, in San Mateo County, Calif., had challenged the schools programs and the laws allowing and regulating such programs, on the ground that they violated both their own and their children's constitutional rights, including the right to privacy. The District Court had dismissed their complaint on the ground that it did not state an actionable claim. It also had noted that the California system provided that children be excused from the classes if they did not wish to participate. (Citizens for Parental Rights v. San Mateo County Board of Education, No. 75-1024.)

POLICE

With Justices Marshall and Brennan again dissenting, the court upheld the constitutionality of hair length requirements of the Suffolk County Police Department. (Kelley v. Johnson, No. 74-1269).

The court agreed to decide whether a policeman, required by his department to carry his weapon at all times, may be considered as acting "under color of law" for purposes of civil rights law suits against the officer when he used his gun during a bar-room fight and killed and wounded others in the bar. The civil rights law forbids persons acting under color of law to violate citizens' constitutional rights and provides them with a means of recovery if such violations occur. (Belcher v. Stenegeel No. 75-823).

(News Article Page 1)

PRISONS

The Court also agreed to elaborate further on the rights of inmates—specifically, to decide whether state prisons are required to provide legal research materials for inmates. In the case the Court accepted for review, the lower courts decided in favor of the inmates, and the state, North Carolina, appealed. (Bounds v. Smith, No. 75-915).

SECURITIES

The Court agreed to review a controversial decision by the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit last year regarding alleged securities violations in a fight for control of the Piper Aircraft Corporation. The appellate court ruling permitted one of the largest award ever granted in a securities case, \$25.8 million plus interest (Piper v. Chris-Craft Industries Inc., No. 75-333; First Boston Corp. v. Chris-Craft Industries, Inc., No. 75-354; Bangor Punt Corporation v. Chris-Craft Industries, Inc. No. 75-355).

(News Article Page 4)

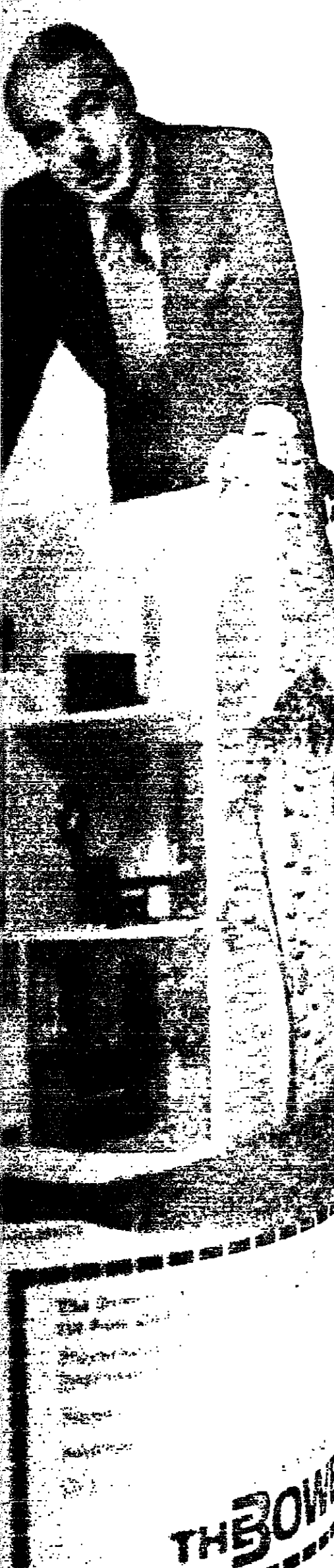
Couples who planned to have their children by the Lamaze method, in which the husband assists the wife with such things as breathing exercises, had brought suit challenging an Indiana hospital's refusal to allow husbands in the delivery room. Judge Stevens wrote:

"The birth of a child, is an event of unequalled importance in the lives of most married couples. But deciding the question whether the child shall be born is of a different magnitude from deciding where by whom and by what method he or she shall be delivered. In its medical aspects, the obstetrical procedure is comparable to other serious hospital procedures. We are not persuaded that the married persons' special interest in their child gives them any greater right to determine the procedure to be followed at birth than that possessed by other individuals in need of extraordinary medical assistance."

PRIVACY

With Justice John Paul Stevens not participating, the Court declined to review a ruling written by Justice Stevens last year when he was a member of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit on the question of whether married couples have a constitutional right to have the husband present in the delivery room when the wife is giving birth. Justice Stevens, writing for the majority, had ruled there was no such right. (Fitzgerald v. Porter Memorial Hospital, No. 75-1203).

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"The decision is typical of the Burger Court," Professor Herman said, adding that, while the current Court has declined to reverse the Warren Court, it has increasingly halted trends set by its predecessor. Professor Herman said the decision clearly specified its application and relevance to grooming codes of police departments, and therefore he did not see its being applied to other institutions with government or to public schools.

In Suffolk County yesterday, the news of the Supreme Court's action disappointed policemen and representatives of the P.B.A.

"We don't think that the decision was fair," said Thomas Brady, police officer in the Sixth Precinct in Coram, who was involved in the litigation, along with Don Nordt, a highway patrolman. Both men wore their hair below collar length when the suit was filed. The Police Department did not take any disciplinary action against them.

"If Rehnquist wears his hair long, why does he tell us not to?" Officer Brady asked.

"We are all very upset," Officer Nordt said.

Edward H. Holmes, first vice president of the Suffolk P.B.A., said: "All we hope for now does not come down to hard is that the Police Department on the men and that some sort of compromise is reached about grooming."

Dewitt Treder, the Suffolk Chief Inspector, said last night that the Court's decision had provided the Police Department with a "yardstick" and that a grooming code would be formulated after the ruling was evaluated.

"But there is no way that we are going to come down hard on the men," Inspector Treder said, noting that no disciplinary charges over grooming were pending. The average age of Suffolk's 2,500 policemen and policewomen is 30 years.

In New York City, spokesmen for the P.B.A. declined to comment, but a spokesman for the city's Fire Department said that beards and long hair were not permitted because they constituted a safety hazard.

The New York City Police Department's grooming code, which is leniently enforced, also does not allow beards. But it permits mustaches that do not run below the corners of the mouth. No goatees are permitted, but sideburns that do not flow below the earlobes are allowed.

Doctor Asks Court to Overturn His Conviction in Fetus Death

BOSTON, April 5—The highest court in Massachusetts took under advisement today arguments that it should overturn the widely publicized conviction of Dr. Kenneth Edelin, the Boston City Hospital physician who was found guilty of killing an unborn fetus in a legal abortion here in 1973.

William P. Homans Jr., the lawyer who represented Dr. Edelin at the original seven-week trial, said today that Dr. Edelin could not be convicted because no "legal person" had been killed.

"By the judge's definition," he said, "a fetus in the uterus is not a person, and killing a fetus in the uterus is not a crime in the absence of a statute."

Joining Mr. Homans for the defense was Charles Nesson, a member of the Harvard Law School faculty, who called the prosecution "improper."

"The state," he said, "cannot impose a sanction on a doctor performing a lawful abortion."

Dr. Edelin's attorneys held that the fetus was nonviable—

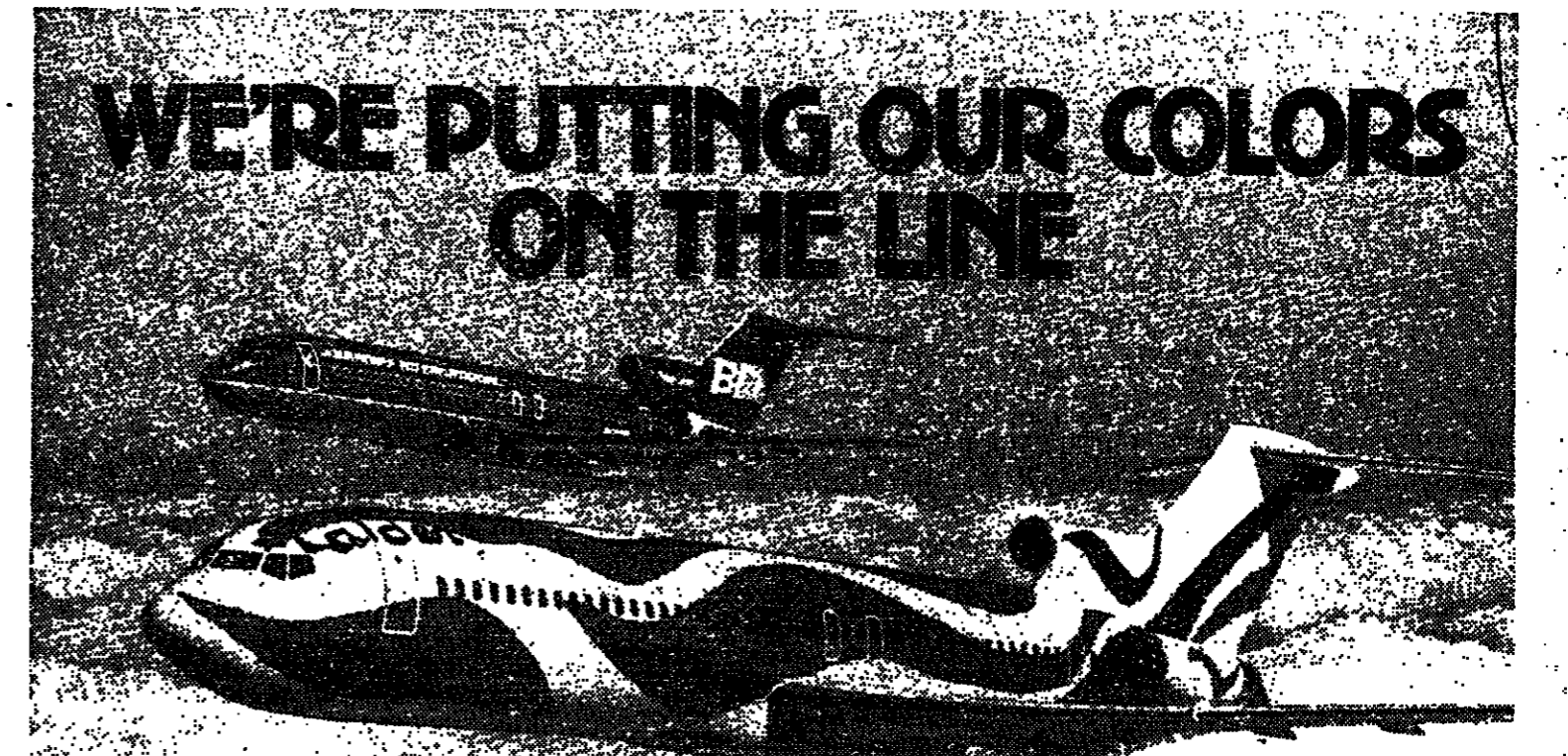
unable to live outside the womb of the mother—at the 20-to-21-weeks of age determined by Dr. Edelin at the time of the abortion. The prosecution contended that the fetus was at least 24 weeks old and perhaps as much as 25.

The Suffolk County Assistant District Attorney, Newman A. Flanagan, who argued that it was a "baby boy" that was killed when he prosecuted the case in January and February of 1975, said today that Dr. Edelin had not sufficiently examined the fetus to see if it was alive when he removed it from the uterus.

"This case is not the case of an unborn child," he told the court, "but the case of a child that was born."

The six sitting members of the court asked few questions during the 90-minute hearing. Today's arguments are the only ones that will be heard.

Dr. Edelin, who was sentenced to a year's probation after his conviction in 1975, has continued to practice medicine at Boston City Hospital. The court is expected to rule on his appeal within six months.



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4 Ballets Seek to Manage City Center

By ANNA KISSELGOFF

The City Center Jeffrey Ballet and the Alvin Ailey City Ballet Center Dance Theater will propose today that management of the City Center 55th Street Theater be turned over to two other dance companies.

The Jeffrey and Ailey Companies asserted that the new governing board of the City Center of Music and Drama has provided no management at the theater this year, was "willing to turn the theater into a rock house" and did "not have our interests at heart."

Almost a year after the governing board announced a restructuring of the City Center, the 33-year-old performing arts organization is involved in an internal dispute that is expected to affect the future of the 55th Street house and its traditional image as a noncommercial cultural institution.

On one side, City Center officials such as John S. Samuels, who was elected chairman in July, and Martin J. Oppenheimer, vice chairman, have declared they will keep the house open but concede they favor policies that would break with City Center tradition. One is to run the house on a break-even basis and book commercial attractions such as pop singers and the Monty Python comedy team, which opens on April 14. The other is to raise prices on some attractions and discard the single top "popular price" ticket.

On the other side are the Jeffrey and Ailey companies, which declare that the City Center organization has not tried to raise the 55th Street house to acceptable terms. Now, they say, they are facing the risk of subsidizing the house, but with no control over its operation. This is the reverse of their original position as "affiliates" within the City Center, they say. Not only would they no longer receive preferential treatment but they also might be called to provide emergency financial aid to the City Center parent organization, itself operating the theater.

The City Center is a non-profit corporation that has developed

sponsored a range of performing-arts activities in the past and served as the fund-raising arm for the New York City Ballet and the New York City Opera. Both companies perform the City Center 55th Street Theater but also run by City Center and them and to two other dance companies.

The first was a shift in fund-raising away from the City Center central organization to its two full-fledged constituents, the New York City Ballet and the New York City Opera. Both companies were previously covered by City Center's fund-raising umbrella. The change has stemmed from a \$6.3 million Ford Foundation grant in 1974 that bypassed the central organization and went directly to the opera and ballet units. Matching funds to meet the grant requirements must go directly to the ballet and opera. There has been no fund drive by the City Center parent unit to cover its own administrative costs or other activities.

The second factor was the establishment, last month, of two separate bank accounts for operating expenses of the City Opera and City Ballet. The two accounts, separate from the City Center's operating account, were reportedly opened in conditions of the Ford Foundation, which had withheld some payments until the accounts were made clear. Previously, contributions to the City Opera and City Ballet would have gone into one City Center central operating account.

Under the new system, Mr. Oppenheimer said, "The great bulk of the opera and ballet money raised for City Center in general has not been sufficient to cover costs of the buildings and central administration."

"Things have changed dramatically," said John C. Waddell, the Jeffrey's president. "City Center Inc. has only money not earmarked for the City Opera and City Ballet," he said, adding: "There is very little money going into that category and City Center as a fund-raising institution is less viable."

"We have been told that City Center Inc. is no longer interested in subsidizing the Jeffrey and that the 55th Street house must now operate on a break-even basis, without a City Center subsidy. What we have been offered is the same rate as a commercial attraction that wants to play the house."

"The total expense of maintaining the 55th Street Theater has been given to us at \$550,000. If you divide that by 30 performance weeks—the number for that house to break even—it means the front-of-house costs would be paying for all the dark weeks. This is the first time that it is the other way, that we have to support City Center."

In an interview, Mr. Samuels emphasized "two sets of policy."

"One is to make certain that

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Dr. King's Widow Is at Preview Of 'I Have a Dream' in Capital

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—Young Democrat of Georgia, a close follower of Dr. King's, view showing of "I Have a Dream," the show of the slain Democrat leader, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., led a theater audience tonight in Washington; Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld, former "I was very moved," Coretta Scott King said after the performance at Ford's Theater. No one but the man himself could duplicate the man, but the cast has succeeded in getting Martin Luther King's message across.

"Considering the fact that Mrs. [Judaya] Elder, who played me, didn't know me, she succeeded in portraying the wife of Martin Luther King very well," Mrs. King said, adding: "It was certainly difficult to evaluate the life Martin and I had. It was a drama."

Tours of Met Museum Conducted in Spanish

Spanish-language tours of the Metropolitan Museum of Art are now being conducted on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 2:30 P.M. under the sponsorship of the museum's community programs department.

Petra E. Barreras, Spanish-language lecturer at the museum, meets Spanish-speaking visitors in the Great Hall and takes them on an hour-long tour that usually centers on a major exhibition or a particularly popular gallery.

The tours are free and small, generally of 10 persons. Larger groups must make prior arrangements. Admission to the museum is pay what you will.

The museum plans to produce tape-recorded guided tours in French and Spanish, Japanese and Chinese. Floor plan booklets are available in French, German and Spanish as well as English.

Recital: Vivian Taylor

By DONAL HENAHAN
Any superior solo performer possesses a well-developed sense of fantasy, an ability to fall easily and quickly under the spell of the composer—to the extent that the composer has a spell to cast at all. This is an inborn gift, no doubt, and probably goes far toward separating similarly talented musicians into the categories of successful and unsuccessful public performers.

Vivian Taylor, who gave a piano recital at Carnegie Recital Hall on Sunday night, chose a program that stressed her awareness of the importance of musical fantasy.

Miss Taylor played works of eight composers, ranging from John Munday (five fantasias from the Fitzwilliam Virginal Book) to two contemporary, George Crumb and Donald Martino. The pieces also included Szymanowski's Fantasy (Op. 4), Mozart's Fantasy in C minor (K. 396), Prokofiev's Four Pieces (Op. 4), Scriabin's "Nuances," "Desire" and "Satanic Poem," and a couple of Lisztian flights (the "Petrarch Sonnet" and "Mefisto Waltz").

By its nature, such a program leads the listener to ask a lot of the performer.

Stage: Lanford Wilson's Early 'Rimers of Eldritch'

By MEL GUSSOW
Eldritch is "a nearly abandoned" town in the Middle West, the kind of place where there should be—but isn't—numbered blowing down the main street. This is "The Last Picture Show" eight years after the only movie house has closed.

Actually, Lanford Wilson's "The Rimers of Eldritch" (currently being revived by the Equity Library Theater) and "The Last Picture Show" have something in common—a feeling for thwarted lives, stunted dreams, and the claustrophobic oppressiveness of an ingrown provincial community.

In Eldritch, to be different is, somehow, evil. Skelly, the seedy old peeping tom, one of the few people who understand the real malvolence of the town, is doomed—as is the crippled young girl, Eva.

This is an early play by an extraordinarily sensitive playwright. In his later work, such as "The Hot I Baltimore," Mr. Wilson learned

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But Judge Mark A. Costantino said that while allowing the election to take place might hurt the Carter candidacy, postponing it could have an adverse effect on other candidates who had complied with the provisions of the state's election law. Judge Costantino added that he was reserving decision on application for three-judge constitutional court to hear the dispute.

Earlier, the judge had rejected a move by backers of Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota to cancel today's primary because they were not elected to run as his delegates without his permission.

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A HEAD START...

Chess: Soviet Victory Puts Petrosian In Line for World Title Again

By ROBERT BYRNE

Tigran Petrosian's victory in the 43d championship of the Soviet Union marks him once again as a favorite to take one of the top places in the Interzonal this June and thus qualify for the Candidates Matches to select a challenger for the world championship.

Although the Armenian grandmaster's excessive timidity has often kept him from using his great talent to garner first prizes in the past, he won this tournament in imposing style. The man who would rather not lose than win scored no less than six victories while drawing eight games and losing one to Oleg Romanishin.

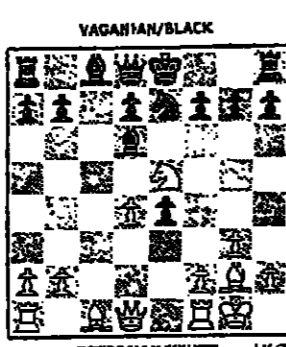
A 10-5 tally in a Soviet championship is a fine triumph, even for a former world champion. Except for Petrosian, the tournament was primarily a success for young up-and-coming players. Of the four who shared second place, only another former world champion, Mikhail Tal, represented the older generation; Rafael Vaganian, an Armenian grandmaster, Boris Gulko, Moscow champion, and Romanishin all have their international careers ahead of them. Each scored a 9½-5½.

A Sharp Gambit

Typical of the zest that Petrosian exhibited in this tournament was the sharp gambit he offered Vaganian.

Currently, the move 4... B-N5 in the English Opening has gained enormous popularity with its plan of doubling the white QB pawns by an early... BxN Petrosian, who flees pawn weaknesses like the plague, promptly played 5... N-Q3, undoubtedly expecting 5... P-K5; 6 N-R4, 0-0; 7 B-N2, R-K1.

However, Vaganian, fearing his opponent was leading him into something specially prepared, varied with the cumbersome 3... B-Q3. He



Position after 11 NxP

foresaw that 9 PxP, QPxP would give him a reasonable position, but he didn't take account of the sharp sacrifice 9 0-0! followed by 10 P-Q4!

Since Petrosian would powerfully limit Black's mobility after 10... PxQP; 11 PxP, 0-0; 12 NxP, Vaganian resorted to 10... PxKP.

But he got cold feet after 11 NxP, realizing that 11... P-B4, 12 B-N5, BxN; 13 PxB, P-KR3; 14 Q-R5ch, P-N3; 15 Q-R4 gives Petrosian an attack easily worth a pawn. Unfortunately, returning the pawn by 11... N-N3 left Black with very poor mobility after 13 BxP.

Vaganian did not like 14... 0-0 because of the looming 15 P-KR4 and 16 P-R5, but his 14... K-B1 was hopeless. Of course, later he could not play 17... QxP because of 18 QR-Q1, Q-B4; 19 BxP, P-B3; 20 R-K8mate.

With the pin 17... B-N2, he first shackled the White KB and then eliminated it with 18... BxB, but after 19 QxB, the black KR remained out of action. Vaganian took care of that by yielding a pawn with 21... K-R2; 22 QxBP, but 21... Q-N2; 22 R-K3ch, K-R2; 23 RxRch, KxR; 24 QxNP would have been no better.

After 24 Q-Q3, Vaganian, two pawns down with no prospects, resigned.

ENGLISH OPENING

White	Black	White	Black
Petrosian	Vaganian	Petrosian	Vaganian
1 P-QB3	P-K3	10 P-O4	B-N2
2 N-B3	P-N3	11 NxP	K-N1
3 B-N3	B-N3	12 N-Q3	B-N5
4 P-KN3	B-Q3	13 BxP	K-R2
5 N-Q3	B-Q3	14 Q-R5ch	K-R2
6 B-N3	N-N2	15 Q-R4	K-R2
7 PxN	P-N2	16 P-KR4	K-R2
8 P-K4	P-QB3	17 B-N3	Resigns

CITY LOANS TIED TO TRANSIT TRUCE

Officials Say Strike Could Hurt Fiscal Outlook

By FRANCIS X. CLINES

Beame administration officials said yesterday that an unstated but important factor in the transit settlement last week, was the concern that a strike could have ruined the state's plan for a spring borrowing crucial to the city's need to raise cash for its Federal loan obligations.

"No one said it, but it was there," one Beame adviser said, citing the Byzantine interrelationship of Federal, state, city and union factors under the city's precarious new fiscal regimen.

The official explained that the city had a \$207 million obligation coming due this month as part of the Federal seasonal loan extended to the city last winter on a three-year basis to avoid default. To pay this debt, the city is counting on an advance of aid from the large \$2.75 billion package that state officials are nervously attempting to piece together in the next 10 days.

"That could have been blown out of the water by a strike," this city official declared.

Interests Held Identical

Another Beame official commented that he knew of no overt warnings to this effect to the transit bargainers from either state officials or the bankers involved in the borrowing attempts. But this official said:

"There was no need for communication—our interests are their interests. If the borrowing doesn't go, everything falls." This official's point was that, in this era of the fiscal crisis, a municipal labor contract would have much more sweeping effect than the public realized, extending beyond the problems of a potential strike to the very heart of the ability of the state and city governments to function fiscally.

Stephen Berger, the chief of staff of the State Emergency Financial Control Board, commented that he knew of no one on the state level who had raised the spring borrowing as a point of leverage in the transit negotiations. But it is obviously a concern of the public real-estate industry, he added, saying:

"There is no question it is all one big mass now. It is clear there can be no private corners or private deals. There simply is no margin."

Asked about the transit settlement, Mr. Berger said he had not yet received a memo of understanding from the Metropolitan Transportation Authority on the terms of the contract, which the Emergency Control Board must approve to see whether it exceeds the fiscal guidelines of the city's three-year austerity plan.

Lack of Information

"But so far the only thing we hear from the M.T.A. are public press statements," Mr. Berger said, hinting at some irritation. "Mr. [David L.] Yonich is talking about a 65-cent fare, but the Control Board cannot make a judgment on the basis of a press statement. We need detailed information."

Mayor Beame already has indicated concern that the new transit contract might cause trouble if other municipal unions try to use it as a pattern for wage enrichment in the coming negotiations for their new contracts this June.

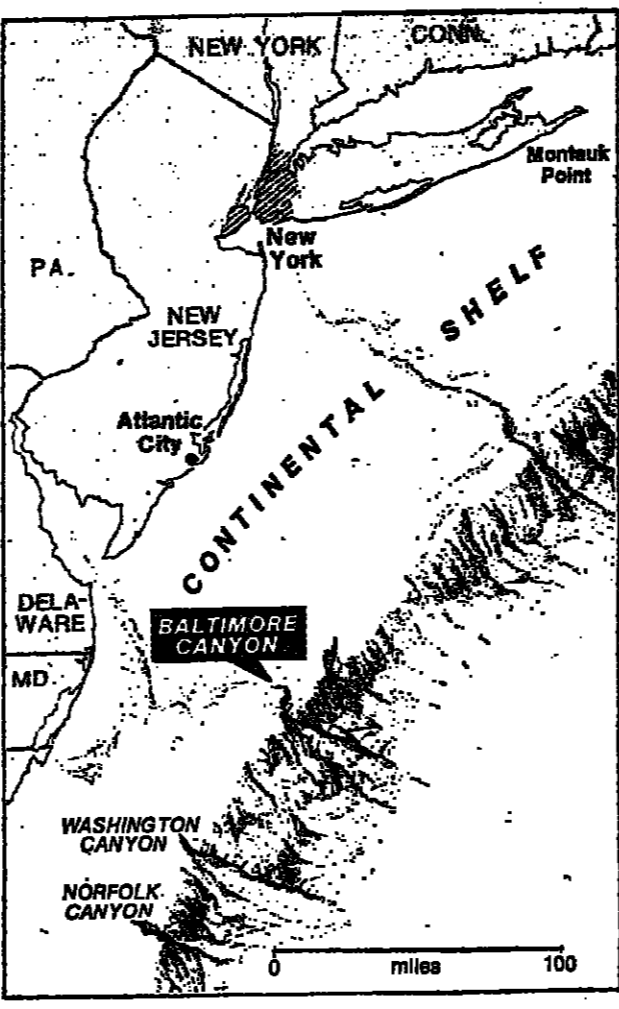
Donald D. Kummerfeld, the City Budget Director, emphasized this point at an interview yesterday, saying there is no money for this purpose.

Judge Sees for Himself In Pornographic Crackdown

Judge E. Leo Milonas of Criminal Court, who has expressed concern about the threat of pornography, went to Times Square yesterday, viewed alleged pornographic films and ordered the seizure of several viewing machines and the films. Three employees were arrested on charges of obscenity.

The judge first visited the Crossroads book store at 1465 Broadway at noon, saw the films and ordered the arrest of Lawrence Tappin, 25 years old, of 201 West 70th Street, and Joel Puorro, 25, of 213 East 73d Street. Three films and machines were taken.

Judge Milonas then went to 676 Eighth Avenue and took another look at films. Here he ordered the arrest of Charles Robertson, 29, of 345 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn.



State Spring Loan Prospectus Issued

By STEVEN R. WEISMAN

Special to The New York Times

ALBANY, April 5 — After weeks of legal wrangling, the state government and the major New York City banks today published and distributed to scores of banks and corporations around the country an 82-page prospectus opening the final phase of the state's effort to meet its critical "spring borrowing" requirements.

Among other things, the document—a product of the work of more than two dozen lawyers in arduous negotiations that continued until early this morning—revealed that the state budget had now been calculated at \$10.9 billion, or roughly \$110 million more than the budget that the Legislature approved two weeks ago.

Peter C. Goldmark Jr., the State Budget Director, said this evening that some people in his division had concluded that many of the cuts the lawmakers had made would not produce the savings they had projected. At the same time, he said that other revenue-producing measures being planned by the state would bring in the money needed to make up the difference.

The dissemination of the long-awaited prospectus triggers a campaign that will be undertaken under extreme time pressure over the next week to line up participants among the biggest banks in the country, plus dozens of corporations, to participate in the purchase of \$2.75 billion in short-term notes being offered in the regular credit markets.

Other Resources

The balance of the \$4 billion "spring borrowing" needs is to be met with resources in the state employee pension systems and other treasury funds under the control of the state. The money is needed to keep operations going and to channel local aid to cities, counties and school districts.

The time pressure comes from a demand by these lenders who have already agreed to help the state that the entire \$2.75 billion in notes be sold before they agree to put up their shares for April 15, the first day the state needs the money.

Thus the state and the banks began today a hurried effort to raise the entire sum within 10 days.

"Time... time... time!" one frustrated state fiscal official said. "What we need is more time."

There were other developments in the state's fiscal situation today.

Manfred Ohrenstein, Democrat of Manhattan, minority leader of the State Senate, met today with Republicans, officials of the teachers union and Beame administration aides to

try to work out some form of compromise on Governor Carey's veto of the Stavisky bill, which would require the city to spend \$150 million more than planned next year for New York City schools. The Senate is scheduled to act on the vetoed measure—the Assembly overrode the veto last week—on Thursday.

Budget aides to Governor Carey said they were discussing with legislative fiscal staffs whether Mr. Carey might agree to the school-aid formula he vetoed last week—on the ground that it incurred a \$37 million cost overrun—some of the school-aid expenses could be deferred into the 1977-78 fiscal year. One Democratic aide said the goal was to effect a compromise on both this and the Stavisky bill.

Mr. Goldmark, Senator John J. Marchi, Republican of Staten Island, and Assemblyman Burton G. Hecht, Democrat-Liberal, that he vetoed last week—the first meeting of the new Public Authorities Control Board, which is designed to restrict borrowing done on the state's "moral obligation" to repay.

The prospectus issued today marked the resolution of several legal issues that had stalled the borrowing campaign for several days. Other issues were deferred until the "note purchase agreement" due to be issued on April 15.

The plan grew out of the decision by the Fiscal Committee of both the Assembly and Senate to disapprove the Governor's budget requests for both agencies. Since then the Senate Rules Committee has been considering legislation to consolidate the two.

The Economic Development Board, made up of unsalaried businessmen and labor representatives as well as a staff of paid economists, was created last spring by Governor Carey to conduct broad studies of taxation policy, regulatory policy and transportation in the state. The idea was to make economic development planning the focus of statewide planning and to improve the state's business climate.

The Office of Community Affairs, on the other hand, oversees myriad Federal planning

grants to localities around the state for everything from land use to management training. It is seen as the advocate of local governments and protector of their prerogatives at the state level.

"To combine the two would destroy the Economic Development Board by submerging it under the detailed work of administering and monitoring grants to localities," said Secretary of State Mario H. Cuomo. He added that the consolidation also "made the new office both the originator of broad statewide planning and the judge of local planning that might be at odds with the broad blueprint."

One Republican legislative aide involved in drawing up the legislation to combine the two offices said that the rationale was to strengthen Governor Carey's board by empowering it to focus local planning on economic development.

But he added that for some, there was a political reason as well: to remove Mr. Cuomo from a position in which he might be able to build a local constituency for a future bid for statewide office.

"I'm nly amused that they think it is a political advantage to have planning functions un-

Oil Prospects Off Jersey 'Encourage' Choice

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

tion were favorable, the state official said.

Core samples—usually 4 inches in diameter and 12 feet long—enable experts to tell the nature of rocks at a given depth. The rocks' type, porosity, permeability and other geologic characteristics are the clues to the presence or absence of oil; different tests are needed, in the event oil is found, to determine the extent of the deposits.

Total United States oil reserves, which have been declining, stood at 34.25 billion barrels at the close of 1975. Deposits of two or four billion more would be a major windfall worth \$25 billion to \$50 billion at current prices.

But geologists and other experts caution that a "favorable" core sampling is not to be taken as an indication that a major discovery is in the offing. They say an actual discovery of oil may be years away.

The drilling rig that made the test—the Sedco J—was dismantled two weeks ago and has been floated northward to a point about 75 miles off Cape Cod where a new test hole in a new potential oil and gas field—will be drilled.

Joel Powers, an official of Ocean Productions Inc., the

company doing the drilling, said that the test off Cape Cod should be getting underway about now.

Despite the apparent confirmation that geologically the Continental Shelf along the New Jersey coast could contain huge pools of crude oil, it will be several more months before the Department of the Interior offers parts of the area for lease to oil companies for drilling.

Bidding on the Baltimore Canyon area had been scheduled for May. The bidding has been delayed until July, and possibly longer, an Interior Department official said in Washington.

Partly because of opposition from environmentalists and the coastal tourist industry, the Interior Department is revamping proposed regulations oil companies must agree to follow when they bid for the rights to drill for oil and gas.

In addition, a bill to give state governments some control of such drilling is wending its way through Congress, although it has been watered down so much that there is some question on exactly what it will do.

"The bill wouldn't do much," said Dr. Glenn Paulson, the deputy assistant commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection. The bill's backers, Dr. Paulson said, "seem to be trying to get the oil companies to try to keep the bill from being vetoed."

Dr. Paulson said, however, that under zoning powers, coastal cities and counties would be able to regulate where pipelines to bring the oil ashore to refineries were placed.

Governor Byrne has said that New Jersey may bar pipeline terminals and other installations from some coastal areas of the state to protect the tourist industry. The tourist business in New Jersey is estimated to be worth \$3 billion a year.

Governor Carey and Gov. Ella T. Grasso of Connecticut also have raised questions about offshore drilling in the Atlantic Ocean.

Mr. Carey has said that New York would sue to protect state resources "from irresponsible exploitation" while Mrs. Grasso has asked for a guarantee from Congress that coastal states will be given an effective role in the regulation of offshore drilling.

The Baltimore Canyon trough, where the first Atlantic leads are expected to be granted, does not extend as far north as Connecticut. But the Georges Bank, where the Sedco J is beginning new testing, could affect Governor Grasso's state.

Labor officials, who say that an oil boom off the Northeast coast would help alleviate unemployment, have been joined by Mayor Beame in pushing

for offshore drilling. I said:

"For New York the whole Northeast a secure source of fuel for our cities, new domestic reserves brought into production."

Charles Marcianite, president of the New Jersey C.I.O., said that "we're valuing time" by granting the oil leases.

"Even if the oil are leased this spring be three or four years drilling platforms in place, and if oil another two years' leashed development, Marcianite said.

"Peak exploration comes until right before sale and peak production expected until 16 years' sale."

Mr. Marcianite said Arab oil-producing countries decided to stop oil to the United States. "If the supply of natural gas is curtailed, there is jeopardy."

In addition to the off Cape May, test be drilled in the field to try to estimate of the potential of the industry. If only enough to a few months' a question what to New Jersey's neighboring state dollar tourist worth allowing from even a single Governor said.

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Bridge: Sontag and Weichsel Win Cavendish Club Pair Title

By ALAN TRUSCOTT

The second Cavendish Club invitation pair championship, now firmly established as the strongest pair event in this hemisphere, was won here Sunday night by one of the most favored partnerships, Alan Sontag and Peter Weichsel of New York.

Jim Cayne of New York and Bill Eisenberg, formerly of New York and now of Los Angeles, played steadily to finish second, and a husband-and-wife team, Paul and Sandy Trent of New York, produced a stretch drive that earned them third place ahead of a father-and-son combination, B. Jay Becker and Michael Becker of New York.

These results represent a remarkable New York domination of a 40-pair field that included world-class performers from other parts of North America and further afield. Irving Rose and John Forro of London led into the final session, but then ran into a series of misfortunes.

The standings were: first, Sontag and Weichsel, 1,780 international match points; second, Cayne and Eisenberg, 1,458; third, Mr. and Mrs. Trent, 1,261; fourth, Becker and Becker, 1,232; fifth, Victor Mitchell and Bill Roberts, 1,081; and sixth, Paul Heitner of Hartsdale, N.Y., and John Lowenthal of Montvale, N.J., tied with David Berah and Francis Vernon of Caracas, Venezuela, 985.

Sontag helped to earn his title by brilliant reasoning on the diagrammed deal. Sitting South, he took a shot at four hearts after West opened one diamond and East raised to two diamonds. His opponents were playing a big club system, so they were both known to have limited strength, and North could be expected to hold a few points.

West led the diamond king and followed with the ace, which was ruffed. Prospects were not good, for the black suits had to be managed for the loss of one trick in each. The opening bid suggested that West held the ace of clubs, and it was necessary to hope that East held the queen.

At other tables, most declarers led immediately to the spade ace and played another spade, a reasonable action in the absence of any clue from the bidding. Now the contract proved unmakeable when East took his spade king and played a third diamond.

South ruffed and had no way to manage the black suits. He could draw two

NORTH
A 6
10 3 2
8 7 4 3
J 10 5 3

WEST (D)
J 8 4 3
5
AK 5 2
A 9 6 4

SOUTH
Q 7 5 2
AK Q 8 7 4
K 8

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding: West North East South 1 Pass 2 4 4 1 Pass Pass Pass West led the diamond king.

rounds of trumps and ruff the third round of spades, but when he played the club jack and finessed, West was able to play a fourth spade for his partner to ruff.

This play would have been successful if the trumps had divided evenly or if East had held four spades. When Sontag was declarer, he recognized that East could not have four spades, for an immediate raise of a minor suit virtually denies possession of a four-card major. The only hope, therefore, was to find East with K x x of spades, in which case it was not necessary to lead toward the queen.

Accordingly, Sontag made the key play, a problem move that only a world-class player would find: at the third trick he ducked a spade, allowing East to win, and South won with the ace and led a spade to the ace. Now the club jack was run, and the club ace was the last trick for the defense. Whatever West did, South could ruff a spade, removing East's king, and draw trumps to score the game.

Winners of major titles in the New Jersey Bridge League's sectional tournament at West Orange, N.J., during the week-end were: Men's pairs—Dove Chitt of Basking Ridge, N.J., and Fred Salomon of Montvale, N.J.; Women's pairs—Linda Rasmussen and Gayle Covey of New York.

Mixed pairs—Bill Dimler of Basking Ridge and Cruse of East Brunswick, N.J.; Open pairs—Stasha Wroblewski and Philip Martin of Garmerville, N.Y.; Charity pairs—Steve Slot of Irvington, N.Y., and Arleen Wittman of Nutley, N.J.; Swiss teams—Bob Ryder of Caldwell, N.J.; Dick Celler of Madison, N.J.; Frank Burstein of Springfield, N.J., and Bill Dimler of Basking Ridge.

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Carey Says Cunningham Must Make Choice Soon

By LINDA GREENHOUSE
Special to The New York Times

Gov. Carey's surprise move after the gubernatorial election.

The purpose of the Governor's trip today was to address the state Society of Newspaper Editors here and to preside today with the dedication of a new Miller brewery in nearby Volney.

At the brewery, John A. Murphy, president of the Milwaukee-based beer company, announced a further \$80 million expansion of the new plant to enable it to produce 8 million barrels of beer a year instead of the 4 million originally planned.

"It is not uncommon in the history of our state for a Carey to meet a Murphy on a Monday morning at the opening of a saloon," the Governor said as he stood in front of a gleaming array of tubing, vats and conveyor belts.

On other subjects, Mr. Carey indicated that the school-aid formula he vetoed last week would be re-enacted in its original form if some \$37 million of expenses for such items as textbooks could be "rolled over" to the state next fiscal year. This approach has been recommended by the Legislature, and would avoid a protracted fight on the issue.

Mr. Carey said he opposed forcing savings banks to make mortgage investments in market areas, but he would support an appeal by the Federal Reserve to insulate the banks from the effect of the new law that would require them to invest in such areas.

Mr. Carey also indicated that he would support a bill that would allow the Governor to appoint or remove judges without the consent of the Senate.

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Books of The Times

I Happened to Me

By ANATOLE BROYARD

Gestalt therapists may feel that this fusion is something of a regression to the verbally oriented Freudian approach, it does seem that T.A., as it is called, can help people to recognize the quality of their behavior and to form a coherent conception of the forces that shape it.

In Dr. Abell's view, T.A. is a useful checklist for self-awareness, for assessing the "weather of the self," as a poet put it, and Gestalt therapy is the means of acting on that awareness, of effecting changes on a deeper emotional level. "Own Your Own Life" offers what is probably the clearest and most concise summary of Eric Berne's work, as well as some more recent developments in this field.

While T.A. resembles Freudian therapy in some ways, it attempts to bring the conceptual framework of personality closer to the immediate and commonsensical. For Freud's id, ego and superego, Dr. Berne substitutes the natural child, the adult and the parent. The natural child is the source of spontaneity; the adult, the rational, or "computer," part of personality; the parent the encourager or discourager of the child's naturalness.

By regarding interpersonal exchanges as "transactions," Dr. Abell says, we are better able to evaluate them in terms of emotional profit and loss. "Games," as Dr. Berne called them in his best-selling "Games People Play," are "ulterior transactions" in which a bad bargain may be disguised and ritualized. Observing how we structure time — unstructured time makes us anxious — is another diagnostic tool in T.A.

Making the "Redecision"

Most of us live, to varying degrees, according to a "script" handed down by our parents and our environment. And "injunction" is a parental prohibition that may lead to a lifelong inhibition. Once the patient understands his script, he has the option of making a contract with himself and his therapist to revise it. This is known as a "redecision." It was just such a rededecision that led to the experiences described in "Own Your Own Life."

How will you be in five years if you don't change? In 10 years? In 15? Suggested by Dr. Robert Goulding, this is one of the most devastating questions one can ask of a person who is dissatisfied with himself yet reluctant to do something about it. "Burying" a destructive parent is often a moving experience in which the actual burial is acted out with all the incidental emotional concomitants. In such drastic psychic upheavals, a therapeutic group acts as a "family" to cushion the patient against the attendant shock.

"Own Your Own Life" is a personal — or personality — adventure story with a happy ending. Because his life was changed for the better, Dr. Abell writes with some of the fervor of the convert. But while he was 66 when he reclaimed the kingdom of his self, not every patient will prove to be as supple as he was, as willing and able to let "it" happen to me. However, the author is not offering an easy panacea. What he is saying, in effect, is that where there is awareness, there is hope. And if you can feel, you can change.

Overcame His Resistances

At Esalen, Dr. Abell was also introduced to Gestalt therapy, which helped him to continue the process of "losing his head and coming to his senses," as Fritz Perls put it. He found himself "exploding," as Dr. Perls calls it, into grief, then anger, then joy. He was, for all his Freudian training and his affectless childhood, an ideal patient, and this is one of the difficulties of "Own Your Own Life." Not everyone will find it possible to throw himself open as readily as Dr. Abell did. Perhaps because he understood so well what was at stake, because he was a psychotherapist himself, he was able to overcome his resistances more easily than most.

The author was especially impressed by Dr. Perls's notion of "the here and now," the sense of intimate, immediate contact with the environment and with other people. As Dr. Abell puts it, "Anxiety is the space between the 'now' and the 'then.'" At Esalen he learned, too, that "it is always I," that we, not some outside agency, own our own lives.

Esalen and Gestalt therapy were only the beginning of the author's personal psychotherapeutic odyssey. About a year later, he says, he met Dr. Robert Goulding and Mary Edwards Goulding of the Western Institute for Group and Family Therapy. They had worked out a combination of Fritz Perls's Gestalt therapy with Eric Berne's Transactional Analysis, and after studying with them, the author felt that these two approaches, taken together, offered the optimum balance of intellectual structure and emotional dynamics. While

New Books

GENERAL
Celia by Cornelia Wallace (A. J. Holman; Lippincott, \$7.95). Self-portrait of Mrs. George C. Wallace.
Honorable Treason: The Declaration of Independence and the Men Who Signed It by David F. Hawke (Viking Press, \$8.95).
How to Be Loved by W. W. Broadbent, M.D. (Prentice-Hall, \$6.95).
Prayer on the Pacific: The Story of the Heroic Brothers by Henri Jacquier, translated by June P. Wilson (Dodd, Mead, \$7.95). Events of the 1880's and '90's.
Revolution by Jean Baechler, translated by Jean Vickers (Barnes & Noble, \$13.50). "Key Concepts in the Social Sciences" series.
Richard Wagner by Hans G. Blumenthal (Stein & Day, \$8.95). Biographical study.
Theatre in the Age of Keats by Joseph Donohue (Rowman & Littlefield, Totowa, N. J., \$12.50). "Drama and Theatre Studies" series.
The Archaeology of North America by Dean Snow, photographs by Warner Forman (Viking Press, \$18.95).
The Order of the Rose: The Life and Ideas of Christine de Pizan by Enid McLeod (Rowman & Littlefield, \$13.50). France in the 15th century.
Weeping in the Playtime of Others: America's Incorporated Children by Kenneth Wooden (McGraw-Hill, \$8.95).

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by Tom Burnam

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WILLIAM MORROW

It Follows Lackawanna's Integration Blueprint

By LINDA GREENHOUSE

The plan also calls for the closing of one of the city's two junior high schools — Lincoln — by the fall of 1977 and the reassignment of its pupils to Hoover Junior High.

With the issuance of the Lackawanna order today — it is dated April 2, however — only Buffalo remains on the Commissioner's list of five major integration cases that have been before him for several years. Mount Vernon and Newburgh have already agreed to their orders, while a preliminary order for the integration of Utica's schools has been issued and a hearing on it set.

Syracuse has also come under the Commissioner's integration orders recently. Three New York City schools are also being pressed by him to integrate.

Mr. Nyquist noted in his Lackawanna order that the local school board's plan had been made feasible by "rapidly declining enrollments" there, allowing the closing of the Roosevelt School and the consolidation — and thus the integration — of its students.

"It has consistently been and continues to be my belief that efforts to achieve quality integrated education can best be achieved through voluntary efforts of local school authorities, working in cooperation with the communities they serve," Mr. Nyquist wrote in his order.

"There is no perfect or ideal integration scheme. The plan proposed by the Lackawanna Board of Education, upon implementation, will effectively integrate the school system."

posing the more strenuous plan he first proposed last fall, embraced the major recommendations of the Lackawanna school board. These include the closing of the predominantly black Roosevelt School and the reassignment of its 450 students to the city's five other elementary schools.

As a result, a majority of the children to be shifted starting next fall will be black.

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| 58 Servant's sentence | 27 Abba of Israel |
| 60 Acknowledgment | 28 — up brown |
| 63 Fortune-telling card | 31 Fleur-de- |
| 64 Cleaving tool | 33 Leisurely |
| 65 "This — my day" | 35 Wallace |
| 66 Lithe | 36 Stakes |
| 67 Gerald or Henry | 37 Asian country |
| 68 Mopgrets | 38 To be, in France |
| 69 Rhythmic pauses | 40 Defarge or Tussaud |
| | 43 Curves |
| | 44 July baseball game |
| | 47 Shoe width |
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| | 51 Wear for Longfellow's skeleton |
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Flu Vaccine

A well-known advantage of being President before a Presidential election is the ability to use the office and its power to build a positive image before the voters. President Ford may—or may not—have considered, at least for a fleeting moment, the political dividends of being seen as the savior of the American people's health when he decided to call for a \$135 million rush program to vaccinate every person in this country against a new type of influenza virus.

But it would be unfortunate if Congress simply rubber-stamped Mr. Ford's proposal without consulting independent opinion and asking hard questions about it. Conceivably Mr. Ford is right; but if so that has not yet been demonstrated publicly. The House Appropriations Committee has already approved the President's request, and speedy Congressional passage is expected. But at least one Congressman, Representative Clarence D. Long (D-Md.), has wondered aloud: "Is it necessary?"

A systematic approach toward this issue must recognize that the President in effect made four assumptions in reaching his conclusion, and all are questionable. He assumed first that there is a real danger the nation will suffer a major epidemic later this year of a flu virus akin to that which caused the 1918-19 world pandemic. The President ignored the fact that most influenza deaths are due to bacterial pneumonia and other similar infections that can be combated by antibiotics, which are available now but were not available in 1918. The specter of mass death ahead is perhaps less fearsome than anticipated.

Second, the President assumes that the pharmaceutical industry can produce this vast amount of vaccine in a few months, and that all Americans can be vaccinated in a short time. Doubts are legitimate on both points.

Third, the President assumes that the benefit of a vaccine will be greater than its costs—in terms of human distress as well as money. Every medication known has unexpected side effects and can adversely affect those who are allergic to its constituents. It is conceivable that if there is no flu epidemic and if over 200 million Americans are vaccinated with this new pharmaceutical, a not inconsiderable number of people might suffer harmful effects for little or no gain.

Finally, the President is assuming that the vaccine produced will be effective, an assumption that must be regarded as questionable at this time when medical scientists have not yet even determined how much of the vaccine should be administered to each person.

The President's medical advisers seem to have panicked and to have talked him into a decision based on the worst assumptions about the still poorly known virus and the best assumptions about the vaccine, its timeliness for manufacture, its potential for harm and its efficacy.

A convincing case for the President's proposal has not yet been made, and it cannot be made until those who support it debate publicly with the medical and scientific skeptics who are already voicing their doubts.

Half a Food Stamp

The United States Senate will vote today on an amendment to the food stamp bill that makes Ebenezer Scrooge look like the Ford Foundation. Simply stated, the amendment is designed to cut food stamp usage in Puerto Rico in half. It does so by a complicated formula that would make the nation's most depressed areas

either slash the benefits provided or pay money back to the Federal Treasury.

Thus, Puerto Rico, which has been devastated by the recession (the official unemployment rate is 20 percent) would be punished for being poor. Puerto Ricans already pay much more for food; food prices in San Juan average 19 to 20 percent higher than in such East Coast cities as New York and Boston. This legislative monstrosity, fathered by Senator James B. Allen of Alabama, should be given short shrift—unless, of course, the United States Senate wants to go on record as declaring poverty a punishable sin.

Prime Minister Callaghan

James Callaghan has become Britain's Prime Minister a few days after his 64th birthday because most of his Labor colleagues in the House of Commons decided he was best equipped among the possible choices to hold together a faction-ridden party and a shaky Government. It is no derogation of this able and immensely likable man to put it in these terms; but it does help fix the dimensions of accomplishment that it will be reasonable to expect from a Callaghan administration.

The Economist of London urges Mr. Callaghan to be a kind of Pope John of British politics, viewing his tenure at 10 Downing Street as an interregnum offering opportunities for bold, overdue decisions that perhaps could be taken only by someone no longer concerned about the personal political consequences. But this would be a radical departure from the easy style to which Mr. Callaghan has accustomed his colleagues in three decades of parliamentary life and during eight years as a Cabinet minister.

His qualifications are impressive: He is the only British politician in memory to have become Prime Minister after serving in all three of what are commonly regarded as the most important peacetime Cabinet posts: Chancellor of the Exchequer, Home Secretary and Foreign Secretary. Only R. A. Butler, often called "the best Prime Minister Britain never had," equaled that Cabinet record in Tory governments between 1951 and 1964.

Although Mr. Callaghan has long been regarded a Labor centrist, he has strong ties to the trade unions and has usually maintained workable relations with the party's formidable left wing. Despite his belated conversion to British membership of the Common Market and his zeal for maintaining a close relationship with the United States, the Labor left greatly preferred him to Roy Jenkins or Denis Healey in the struggle for the leadership.

The biggest difficulty in envisioning Mr. Callaghan as a reforming Pope John type is that in party maneuvering over the years he has resembled no one so much as his predecessor, Harold Wilson—always more concerned to preserve party unity than to force through unpopular but necessary measures. Another handicap Mr. Callaghan must face at 64 is the feeling that his is an interim ministry; and it will be hard to enforce a recess in the internal struggle for the future direction of the Labor Party.

Mr. Callaghan takes office with a nominal majority of one in a House of Commons of 635, with a pound sterling that sank last week to an all-time low of \$1.87, and facing forecasts of 1.5 million unemployed by next winter. Perhaps his greatest asset in the crucial struggle to turn Britain around is an impressive reservoir of good will, both at home and abroad; and he will need every ounce of it.

Issues '76: Liberty

"Each person possesses an inviolability founded on justice that even the welfare of society as a whole cannot override," wrote the Harvard philosopher John Rawls a few years ago. "Therefore in a just society the rights secured by justice are not subject to political bargaining or to the calculus of social interests."

The panoply of individual and institutional rights that is the armor of democracy has been largely ignored thus far in the campaign for the Presidency. In any national election—and surely one that comes during the Republic's Bicentennial—voters should be aware of a candidate's record and stand on the fundamental liberties in the Bill of Rights. They are the root and branch of a just society.

The trauma of the past few years and the continuing disclosures of official misconduct underscore the need to question candidates on the fundamental rights. Some of the rights are dissembled or whittled down in current legislation. Party platforms usually offer consoling words, but are largely pro forma, unread and ignored. The candidates must be heard.

The First Amendment remains the capstone of civil liberties. Yet a proposed new Federal criminal code (under the title S-1) requires the closest scrutiny because of its many questionable sections that are incompatible with the First Amendment. Its harsh provisions could abridge freedom of speech, restrict the right of peaceful assembly, and clamp down on the right to publish information of public interest. The scope of the espionage and secrecy provisions of S-1 is so broad that almost anything could be branded "national defense information" by bureaucrats and upheld as statutory violations by the courts. Revelations of cost overruns in weapons development, for example, and publication of such facts would subject individuals and organizations to the hazards of criminal litigation. The critical function of the First Amendment in the operations of government would be negated. Fortunately, S-1 has been blocked in this session; but it is sure to become an issue next year.

The Second Amendment—the "right" to keep and bear arms—must be considered in light of the real problem of

today: the easy availability of handguns—"Saturday night specials" and concealed weapons that are major causes of criminal activity. Even the political assassinations and the attempts on President Ford's life have failed to arouse Congress and the Administration to strong gun-control legislation. The real issue is how Presidential candidates stand on the only means of control—registration of weapons and licensing of dealers and owners.

The Fourth Amendment, against unreasonable searches and seizures, is one of the safeguards to prevent illegal arrests and invasions of privacy. "Sophisticated" intrusions by electronic surveillance and wiretapping, except where authorized by the courts under certain conditions, can do severe violence to the Fourth Amendment. Law enforcement agencies must use available modern tools but only under court-imposed limitations. Surely candidates should make their views known.

The Fifth and Sixth Amendments, encompassing rights of persons to due process of law in various proceedings and to speedy and public trials in criminal prosecutions, are relevant to the whole notion of fairness and equality in the courtroom. Obviously, there is a double standard of justice if poor persons are denied the right to counsel or are subjected to preventive detention because they cannot raise bail.

Similarly the Seventh and Eighth Amendments—on the preservation of trial by jury and against cruel and unusual punishment—are major parts of the fabric of justice in a civilized nation. Here, too, it should be pointed out, one section of the proposed Federal criminal code would be retrogressive. Capital punishment would be mandatory not only for treason, espionage and sabotage but for a variety of felony homicide cases. How do the candidates stand on this issue?

The attitude of the candidates on the liberties in the Bill of Rights is proper subject for debate and discussion. These liberties cut across economic, social and political considerations and classes. How they are to be protected is a relevant question to propound to anyone who aspires to be President of the United States.

Letters to the Editor

Revenue Sharing: If the Formula Changes

To the Editor:
I feel obliged to take issue with your editorial of March 22 "Fair Revenue Sharing," contending that formula changes are necessary in order for the revenue sharing program to become "more responsive to the needs of Congress and to the nation's most severely burdened localities."

Specifically, you support the Fassel bill as a vehicle to shift money to more needy areas. In fact, a closer examination of the Fassel proposal will reveal that the large urban and industrial states fare poorly under it. New Jersey, California, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Indiana are all major losers under Fassel.

Allocations for all units of governments in New York State would increase only one-tenth of 1 percent under the Fassel proposal. While it is true that New York City would receive additional funds, such a change would only be accomplished at the expense of virtually every county, city, village and town in the state. Revenue sharing allocations to counties in New York State would, in fact, be cut 43 percent. Such a decrease to counties, which are responsible for all welfare and health services to the ten million people living outside New York City, would have disastrous consequences for the fiscal stability of local governments in New York. Furthermore, the present formula is eminently fair. New York City receives a per capita share of over \$34 for each of its citizens. This is already significantly higher than all other jurisdictions in the state.

I also am at a loss to understand the Times' support for additional revenue sharing funds for states such as Georgia and Mississippi while in other editorials you lament the fact that these states consistently do better in other Federal formula programs than states like New York.

In short, the revenue sharing program should be renewed quickly with-

out unwarranted Congressional tampering with the formula, as would be the case should formula changes proposed in the Fassel bill be enacted.
RALPH G. CASO
Nassau County Executive
Mineola, L. I., March 23, 1976

To the Editor:
I was pleased to note The Times' support in a March 22 editorial for changes in the general revenue sharing formula along lines proposed in the Fassel bill, H.R. 10319. As a senior member of the House Government Operations Committee, which will consider revenue sharing after the subcommittee's markup, and as one of seven New York City Congressional sponsors of the Fassel measure, I wish to underline the need for formula revision and to point out other urgently needed changes in this massive aid program.

The Fassel formula, emphasizing local need, will bring an increased \$94 million annually to New York City. New York State would also gain, though more modestly. These facts alone bespeak city support. But the bill also makes vital reforms in the civil-rights area—extending antidiscrimination provisions to all local government activities and adding a private right of action—and in government accountability through full and timely citizen participation in local spending decisions. The bill also offers a financial incentive for state and local government modernization, essential to any long-term solution for our city's and state's fiscal dilemmas.

While all of these ideas may not be in the subcommittee's draft legislation, there are many legislators prepared to carry the fight for responsible revenue sharing to the full committee and beyond. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL
Member of Congress, 8th Dist., N. Y.
Washington, March 22, 1976

To Save Hostos Coll

To the Editor:
The president's office at Community College is filled with joy. The corridors are filled with joyful and friendly people of a This rather gentle and well-ground group has taken over the administration offices because is no other way their voices heard.

Hostos is the lively beating of the most depressed part of New York—the burned-out South B is the only real hope there become the rallying point of who long since might have turned over and died.

What is the city's response most powerless of its coast? Systematic crushing: 25,000 meals burned out and not retent a new hospital—yes, but a ne 600 beds; highest unemployment in the city; drug clinics closed. P.S. 130, 60, 39, 43 and 75 all closed. They say the city cannot help. Yet \$80 million has spent there in the South B Yankee Stadium.

Hostos College is unique, only bilingual college in the percent Spanish and 40 black, harmoniously together. The age of the student body is 3. The college is equipped for reading of all kinds, including self-learning reading technique next door to the new hospital location was chosen for reason. Half the courses tang technical fields, especially in related subjects.

Merging with the Bronx Community College many bloc is not the answer. Such a would kill the unique quality place and destroy the only hope in the area. If Hostos, York and Medgar Evers College as planned, it is a sure sign Board of Higher Education's are stacked against the poor.

Killing a motivating post like Hostos is sowing the present despair and future despair.
PAUL
Bishop of
New York, Apr

On Smoking in Taxis

To the Editor:
I wish to express my ire and chagrin, as a smoker, a taxi industry. I refer specific attempt to have a law prohibiting smoking in taxi of those drivers stop polluti for eight hours a day, in th I'll stop polluting their air.
GILBERT
New York, Marc

Squatters at the F

To the Editor:
A recent editorial (Mar ferred to Little Red Riding Minsky's Burlesque as des the situation at the Lux. Unfortunately there was a iarity with classic fable than with the prevalence techniques in the city and tions where there is a fair government to govern. Ne understanding of the city's relations talent to distort disguise reality.

Our statements, which a the tall end of some of stories, were true. The oc the Luxor were in the buildi our consent. A certified a lishes that no rental payme hotel have been received. Luxor was closed about a half ago.

It is also true that the sell the building was prom mayoral assistant and the staff of City Hall public aggressiveness was direct rather than at the squat fronted by a growing whisp paign by city officials that s to threats and intimidat press, while we still faced long civil court procedure squatters, a quick sale of it was the only effective way extricate ourselves from th

The sale will force the enforcement procedures to c into direct confrontation squatters. Understand it o sale resulted in a net cas certified audit also establish \$75,000 cash payment re the sale was substantially the income-tax liability th payable because of the sale

The city administration p bewail the prospect of an sage operation, but during- term the number of maso parlors in midtown has incr about eight to more than many actual prostitution the city effected in messag Criminal prosecution of the by governmental authority way to control this probem

Of Nixon and Prayers

To the Editor:
Mr. Safire is mistaken in interpreting the public interest in Mr. Nixon's reported instability during his last days in office as the need by many to cover up their guilt feelings. [Column March 29.]

Mr. Nixon was not "struck down"; his schemes and abuses were diligently documented by Congressional committees. Still, many Americans might have been willing to forgive him had he, instead of publicly lying to them, admitted his mistakes and then resigned from office, living out his years quietly as a private citizen.

Instead, the former "sovereign," to use his term, lives in splendor at his seaside estate, acts as if he were still a statesman during his travels to China and has apparently not paid up the back taxes he owes to the Government.

Perhaps Mr. Nixon fell to his knee and humbled himself before God, as reported by Mr. Safire, but he did not ask forgiveness from the American people, whom he was elected to serve.
RENNY S. FREUNDLICH
Upper Montclair, N. J., March 30, 1976

To the Editor:
Thank the Lord for William Safire. His column on the latest rounds of exploitations by the media to keep open the wound of Watergate was exactly what had to be and should be said. If more of our leaders spent more time on their knees, there is no doubt in my mind our world would have much less to weep about.
MARGARET K. FOSTER
Greenwich, Conn., March 30, 1976

To the Editor:
William Safire's outrage at the revelations in the new Woodward and Bernstein book, "The Final Days," is a textbook example of classic hypocrisy from one of its greatest virtuosos.

When the dirt is thrown out of the pit onto the Kennedy pile, Mr. Safire gleefully welcomes the "revelations" as part of the "true picture." But when from the same pit the dirt is heaped onto the Nixon pile, he cries "foul." Well, "foul" is the right word.

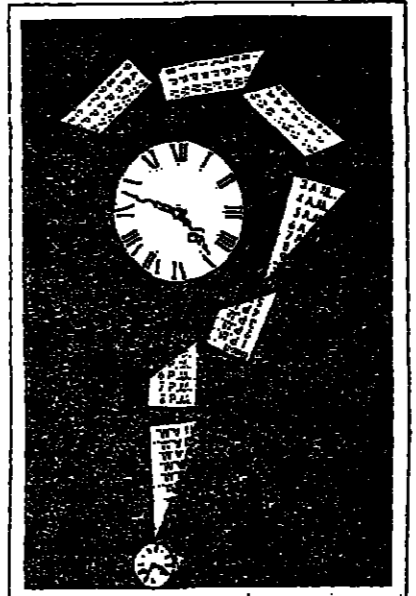
Mr. Safire's uniquely selective memory has apparently enabled him to forget that it was his gang of chickens who fouled the roost so much that the whole flock had to be swept out—most of them into jail.

WALTER W. REINHOLD
Cranford, N. J., March 30, 1976

It Takes Two

To the Editor:
In The Times of March 27 you had an item about jailing prostitutes. O.K.—if prostitutes are also jailed; it takes two to make a prostitute.

KATHERINE LEMOINE
New York, March 28, 1976



A Timeless Concern

To the Editor:
Your London story of March 27 about disagreements among Common Market countries on daylight-saving time reminds me of a time agreement of the ancient Maya. A so-called calendar stone, which we saw last month in Copan, Honduras, celebrated the synchronization of several local calendars, already of extreme complexity. Sixteen mathematician-astronomers assembled there more than a thousand years ago, at a point where the sun on a given day set behind a certain monument.

The full-length portraits of these conferees decorate the four sides of the huge stone. The square top is covered with inscriptions in Maya glyphs explaining the meeting. How the scholars managed to meet from their various city-states, with what transportation, and how they managed to agree, the tourist is not told. But it must have been an achievement of diplomacy, logistics and conference technique at least as difficult as arranging daylight-saving time.

MARIAN TYLER CHASE
Georgetown, Conn., April 1, 1976

No-Tongue Stamps

To the Editor:
In response to Frank J. Landers, who was a little uptight about a little bit of glue on postage stamps [letter March 21]: The answer is so simple and certainly doesn't warrant getting the Postal Service more confused than it already is. My father, J. L. Cato, taught me years ago to lick or wet the envelope, then attach the stamp. No germs, no bad taste, and please don't even suggest another excuse for increasing postal rates.

KATHLEEN CATO ROBELEN
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., March 24, 1976

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مكاتب التحرير

atters to the Editor
If the Formula Changes

Jackson On Rights

Tom Wicker

ry Jackson campaigned last week in pursuit of one victory he had pre-

as reported by Douglas The New York Times, hecklers and said: have your own rally. It hard work. We don't c. We don't want gay s your gay jobs. You n thing and stay away."

Mr. Jackson's probable midst of a hard can- r whatever excesses id to the hecklers, this ther extreme reaction, ore exclusionary view ntial number of Amer- s desirable in a Presi-

how many male and als there are in the Such figures probably eliable anyway, since t expressed by Mr. o many homosexuals "

But if there are ilion or ten million, ricans, all entitled to all entitled to jobs, ppress their views to des—even rudely, if attention can be ther way.

if fact, the issue of cials—particularly in ; as firemen, police- cial workers, etc.— e in New York and question whether joyed in the defense re security risks f their sexual pref- argued in the courts,

NATION

lly and legally. "gay ing to be recognized, urisdictions. iver, is reported Democratic Action orado newspaper on spokesman for him does not remember k): "I am not about ay liberation and e practice of homo- s the first beginning f a society. . . . ourt took much the view, apparently, in ek a state law that l practices illegal, senting adults in the me. "Gay rights," ainly not a major sidential campaign, r York primary. It t other candidates all that much from is issue.

who seeks to unify ion, who proclaims " who says he is for and who makes e modestly calls a ghts record, raises about his balance when he lashes out at other Americans, nial they may be

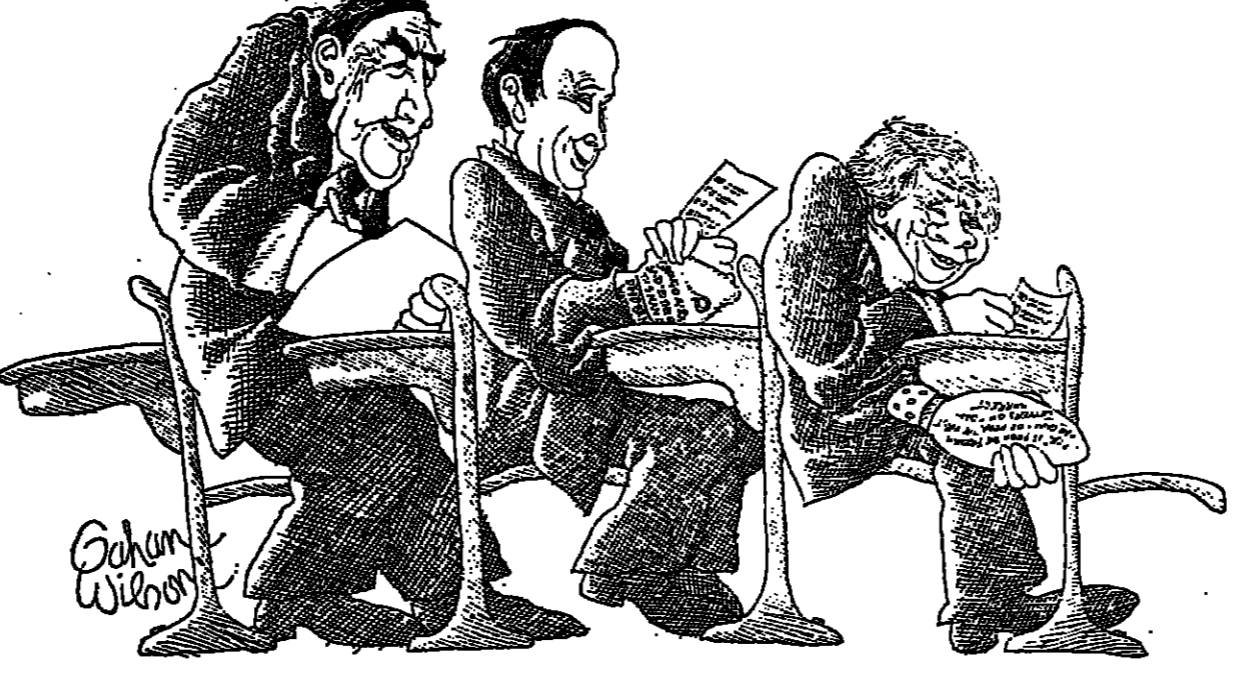
hts, how would Mr. Supreme Court, for ncile the view that : no legal right to ilh the "civil right" an pot to be dis- by law, in employ- il rights depend on Or do they apply nd the unfortunate, and the unconven-

—how a potential he misfits and dis- onventional society— : campaign and en- put to any candi- y to Henry Jackson remarks.

another ques- nderstanding of things l in Rochester, N. Y., tch his civil rights f former Gov. Jimmy a "any time." Mr. " remained silent ng, difficult years son had a 100 per-

"those long, difficult l rights struggle that arently referred to, d to join the White in Plains, Ga., and ple of that state in resse as Governor that ial discrimination is has his own trans- ver for, but if Henry was harder and more t to cast votes in the a Southern white to counted in Georgia, ws very little about those long, difficult

se years, Mr. Jackson rate Democrat from icial issues were not pical a record sound on—but not the recs- leader of the cause, tilled now to criticize ks were real.



Here is a simple test for aspirants to elected office. It is intended to reveal general, as against specialized knowledge. Score two points for each correct answer, a score of 80 is passing. Those candidates who cannot equal or better that grade should immediately fall silent and disappear.

What Is An Aardvark?

By Gilbert Sorrentino

1. In the sense that Edmund Burke understood the term, are there any conservatives in American public life today? Who are they?
2. Name one representative recording by Somy Rollins, or by Charlie Parker.
3. Mix a Sazerac.
4. What is a bet "across the board"?
5. Describe the infield-fly rule.
6. Quote any five consecutive lines from the corpus of any 20th-century poet's work.
7. Give the precise meaning of the following words: livid, fruition.
8. Pitch a pup tent; ditch it.
9. What are the essential differences in the metamorphoses of the roach and housefly?
10. Give the title of one of Franz Kline's paintings.
11. Tie the following: square knot, slip knot, two half-hitches, sheep-shank.
12. Who said, "I am Madame Bovary"?
13. The following terms stand for what points on the dice? Little Joe, Snake Eyes, Big Dick, Boxcars, Johnny Hicks.
14. Sharpen a knife.
15. Give one of the many doubtful etymologies for the term "O.K."
16. What is a skid? a flat? a dolly? a hand truck?
17. What is a "can of corn" as the term is employed in baseball?
18. What is a nesbit? a gouache? an objective correlative?
19. Give the etymology of the word "politics."
20. Build a fire without using paper or any artificial "starter."
21. Give a general, nontechnical definition of analytical cubism.
22. Decline any Latin noun, or conjugate any Latin verb in the present indicative.
23. What is the difference between misprision and misfeasance?
24. Write a short and clear descriptive paper on how to roll a cigarette.
25. What are the symptoms of heat exhaustion? of sunstroke?
26. Solve a simple problem in algebra, or plane geometry, or trigonometry.
27. Cut up a whole chicken for frying.
28. Who was Samuel Greenberg?
29. Roll a pair of socks in military fashion.
30. Bank a coal furnace.
31. Sing one of Harold Arlen's songs, or one of Rube Bloom's songs.
32. What is a Pink Gin? What else is it called?
33. "Semper in Hostis" is the motto of what United States Army division? Its meaning?
34. Press a pair of trousers.
35. Some years ago, before the advent of metal-covered wires, it was possible, with the aid of a safety pin, to make free calls from pay-phone booths. How?

36. Point out the pressure points on the human body.
37. Describe the Ruy Lopez; or describe the meld called "pinochle" in that game.
38. Make a beef stew.
39. What American division first saw action in the Korean War?
40. What is a shotgun flat and why is it so named?
41. Who said, "Either this man is dead or my watch has stopped."
42. Keep perfect score at a baseball game for three innings.
43. Hum a few bars of anything written by Mozart, or by Haydn, or by Purcell.
44. Speak extemporaneously on a subject of your own choice for ten minutes without using more than twenty clichés.
45. When one reaches the counter at an unemployment-insurance office, the clerk behind it invariably asks two questions. What are they?
46. As employed by waitresses and counterwomen, what does the term "eighty-six" mean?
47. Scan the following line: "His bright and battering sandal." Name its author.
48. Pack a cardboard carton with glassware and seal it properly with packing tape.
49. Make a guess as to the derivation of the phrase, "He knows his p's and q's."
50. Write a brief review of the last book of verse you read.

Gilbert Sorrentino, a poet and novelist, is author of "Splendide-Hôtel."

The Expecter-General

By Russell Baker

The papers say Senator Jackson is expected to win the New York primary, but they do not tell us who it is who is doing the expecting. This is a vital omission, as a moment's reflection will illustrate.

Suppose that after the papers say Jackson is expected to win, Jackson doesn't win. Bad news for Jackson. Very bad news. Election night on television and next day in the papers, everybody will say Jackson is a loser because he didn't win where he was expected to win. By having it announced ahead of time that he was expected to win, Jackson loses worse than if he had been expected not to win.

There has been an extraordinary amount of expecting in this campaign, and it would be helpful to know who is doing it. My guess, and it is nothing more, is that each candidate has an Expecter-General whose identity is a secret except to a handful of reporters.

If this is correct, the primaries so far have been an elaborate chess game among Expecters-General. Going back to the beginning of the rise of Jimmy Carter, we see signs of the Expecters-General at work in the obscure caucuses held last January in Iowa.

At that time somebody's Expecter-General told the press that Representative Udall was expected to win in these local gatherings of Democratic activists. When Carter then finished ahead of Udall, the press seized upon him as a dynamic new figure, a man who could upset expectations.

The question, of course, is who told the press Udall was expected to win in Iowa? Was it Udall's Expecter-General trying to create an early bandwagon psychology to drive opponents from the fight? Or could it have been Carter's Expecter-General, who saw an easy way to launch his man by mouse-trapping Udall with the "expected-to-win" gambit?

Ever since Iowa, both Republican and Democratic primaries seem to have been heavily manipulated by various Expecters-General. Ronald Reagan was hurt in Florida when he lost after he was expected to win, and revived in North Carolina when he won after he was expected to lose.

The Democrats have had an even more bizarre progress. Jackson, who was expected to go nowhere, was proclaimed a heavyweight contender for the title after he took 23 percent of a light vote in Massachusetts. Had he been expected to win in Massachusetts, a mere 23 percent would probably have wiped him out.

The next week in Florida, his Expecter-General said Jackson was expected

not to win there, and he did not campaign. And so, when he lost very badly indeed, no one bothered to point out that he had lost badly because he had been expected to lose.

If there really are Expecters-General working for the candidates, Udall certainly has the most inept. He either told the press or let somebody else's Expecter-General get away with telling the press that Udall was expected to win in Iowa, Massachusetts and Wisconsin. Considering that Udall started his campaign with little more public recognition than Milton Shapp has in the Peloponnesus, this revealed abysmal ignorance of the new art of winning by not losing as badly as you boast you will.

Carter, by contrast, has a masterful Expecter-General. He has already announced that Carter can expect nothing better than a third-place finish in New York, and Udall's Expecter-General has accepted this without protest. This means that a third-place finish for

OBSERVER

Carter will be interpreted as not too bad, while a third-place finish for Udall will be a disaster.

In Wisconsin Carter's Expecter-General has again declared that Udall is expected to win there. If Udall does win Carter will have satisfactorily lived up to expectations. If Carter wins, he will be perceived as an irresistible confounder of expectations whom the convention cannot ignore. In short, Carter cannot lose, even if he loses. Once again Udall's Expecter-General has played blandly into the Carter gambit by stating that Udall is expected to win, so that a loss in Wisconsin will be doubly damaging.

If all this political maneuver seems somewhat arcane to the casual reader, it may be because in the primaries winning an election is usually not what it seems to the public. In most primaries, winning is only what the media say it is. (As in Jackson's "winning" Massachusetts with 23 percent of the vote and Carter's "winning" New Hampshire with 29 percent.)

The political reporters, through some mysterious consensual process, establish the definitions of victory and defeat, and the voters, through an even more mysterious process, absorb and adopt them as verities, watching the rise of the "winners" and the fall of the "losers" as a spectator sport until the conventions act.

Then, discovering they have a choice of only two survivors, neither one of whom they care about, the voters shriek curses on the system, and on Election Day half of them stay home. Which is perfectly natural, the Expecters-General might say, since only half of the electorate is expected to vote.

The Great Schism

By Leonard Silk

BERKELEY, Calif. — The first great schism in the Communist "church"—a doctrinal split that was to have major political consequences—occurred when Mao Tse-tung broke with Marxism-Leninism-Stalinism as practiced and preached in Moscow. The Maoist vision was of a truly honest, simple, modest and classless society—not one dominated by a "new class" of self-rewarding bureaucrats and superproletarians.

Communism, said Mao, would go through many different phases, experience many revolutions. As Prof. John G. Gurley of Stanford University, a close and sympathetic student of Maoist economics, has observed, Mao does not see Communism as the last stage of world development. Indeed, Mao does not see human beings themselves as the final stage of development, but holds forth the secular and Messianic vision of higher forms of life to come when mankind has died out.

"Mankind will eventually reach its doomsday," Mao prophesied. "When theologians talk about doomsday, it is pessimism used to scare people. When we speak about the destruction of mankind, we are saying that something more advanced than mankind will be produced."

Thus the dialectics of destruction-construction are Mao's beginning and end. But, in the twentieth century, and still close to "the beginning," China's leaders still believe in the necessity of the state and party as the dictatorship and vanguard of the human race. In that respect there is little or no difference between Chinese and Soviet Communism.

Are we now, in Western Europe and Japan, witnessing still a second major schism, with a movement away from the concept of the dictatorship of the proletariat that is held in both Peking and Moscow—as well as in the fifteen lesser Communist states?

Enrico Berlinguer, whose Italian Communist Party is in the vanguard of this new movement, has proclaimed this party's commitment to democracy and to civil liberties, and in effect to the reversibility of Communist accession to power if the people so decide in free elections.

Will Rome become the center of alternative Communist ideologies to those of Moscow and Peking? This past November, Berlinguer and Georges Marchais, leader of the hitherto Stalinist Communist Party of France, declared their parties' joint commitment to "liberty of thought and expression, of press, of meeting and association, the right to demonstrate, to travel in and

out of the country, the inviolability of private life, religious freedom, total freedom to express diverse ideologies and philosophical, cultural and artistic opinion."

There are reasons for skepticism whether Communists will remain democrats and protectors of freedom once they attain power—and whether their declaration of democratic principles is not simply a ruse to pave their way to power, after which the democratic principles will be jettisoned.

Nevertheless, whatever their sincerity, such declarations dramatize the greatest weakness in Communist systems as they exist in all nations where Communists have actually come to power: the leaders' lack of accountability to the people and the sacrifice of freedom to an alleged commitment to social and economic equality.

In a sense, the cardinal flaw of capitalism is the mirror image of the defects in the Communist states: the failure of capitalist societies to combine a greater degree of social and economic equality with the personal and political freedoms that have been the proudest achievement of the "great bourgeois democratic revolutions," as Berlinguer and Marchais now acknowledge.

Enormous disparities persist in wealth and income within the capitalist countries. The huge increase in total wealth of capitalist societies, far from ending the issue of equality, has intensified it—by removing much of the justification for wide income disparities as the necessary conditioner for high capital formation and economic growth.

In the United States, the struggle over the greater equality takes many forms—not only over wages and income but over how to reform the tax laws, the welfare system, health services, and how to provide more equal access for people of different races and sexes to jobs, education and housing. A new aspect of this issue is how to rescue the decaying cities engulfed by the poor and the desperate.

As Communist Parties seek to correct (or repress) the main causes of trouble within their own systems—the need for greater personal and political freedom, a need that will grow as the Communist societies grow more affluent—will the already affluent capitalist nations attack their own greatest weakness, the lack of greater social and economic equality?

Until these mirror-image problems are resolved, the tensions both within and between these two great political systems will continue.

Leonard Silk is a member of the Editorial Board of The Times.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK

New York's First Bank—Founded 1784

When you walk into The Bank of New York you see the paragraph that illustrates this page. It established us as a bank. The year before the U.S. dollar was named official U.S. currency by Congress. We're New York's oldest bank and the oldest U.S. bank still operating under the original name. From the "Bank" founded by Alexander Hamilton in 1784 we've grown into a major New York money center bank. With 149 branches throughout New York State—

from Montauk to Buffalo. With offices in London, Singapore and the Cayman Islands, and blue-chip correspondents throughout the financial world. We've become a bank business executives turn to for expertise in managing both personal and corporate dollars — "the bank that manages money." Indeed, we provide every banking service you might need. With sophisticated 1976 skills. And, with warmth and hospitality that go back to 1784. Wherever New York money is. Wherever U.S. dollars are.

BANK
It appearing to be the disposition of the Gentlemen in this City to establish a BANK on liberal principles, the stock to consist of specie only, they are therefore hereby invited to meet To-Morrow Evening at Six o'Clock, at the Merchants Coffee House where a plan will be submitted to their consideration.

BEFORE THERE WAS A U.S. DOLLAR, THERE WAS A NEW YORK BANK.

WALTER A. GORDON OF VIRGIN ISLANDS

Former Governor and U.S.
Judge Is Dead at 81

Walter Arthur Gordon, Governor of the Virgin Islands from 1955 to 1958, died Thursday at the age of 81 in Oakland, Calif.

Mr. Gordon, former chairman of the California Adult Authority, the state's parole board, had a reputation of being a quiet pleasant and unruffled official who, his colleagues said ran "the most effective and rehabilitation system in the country."

He was born in Atlanta, where his father, Henry B. Gor-



Associated Press, 1958
Walter Arthur Gordon

don, was a janitor. When the family moved to Riverside, Calif., in 1904, the elder Mr. Gordon became a police officer.

After graduating from the Riverside Polytechnic High School, Walter Gordon enrolled at the University of California at Los Angeles, where he won letters in football, boxing and wrestling. He boxed with fellow students Earl Warren and James H. Doolittle.

Graduating in 1918, he took a part-time job as an assistant football coach. He also became a Berkeley police officer while studying for a law degree. Practicing law from 1922 until 1944, Mr. Gordon also led the Alameda County branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for 14 years.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower appointed him Governor and later Federal Judge of the Virgin Islands. He served 10 years on the bench.

Surviving are his wife, Elizabeth; two sons, a daughter, four grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

Adin A. Brown, Engineer With American Smelting

Adin A. Brown, a mining engineer who retired in 1963 as a vice president and director of American Smelting and Refining Company, now Asarco Inc., died Sunday at his home in Scottsdale, Ariz. He was 78 years old.

Mr. Brown was a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He joined the company in 1922. Assigned to American Smelting's Mexican mining department in Chihuahua, he rose to become general manager of the department based in El Paso, Tex., before his transfer to New York as a vice president and director in 1956. He was instrumental in the company's emergence as a worldwide copper concern. He had been a director of the Peruvian-American Association.

Surviving are his wife, the former Margaret Whitfield Hyslop; 2 daughters, Mrs. R. A. D. Morton Jr. and Mrs. W. V. Holik Jr.; a son, Irving J.; a brother, Roger P., a sister, and 15 grandchildren.

Averell Broughton, Ex-Head Of Public Relations Society

Averell Broughton, a retired advertising-agency owner who was the first president of the Public Relations Society of America when it was formed in 1949, died last Tuesday at his home in Cuernavaca, Mexico. He was in his late 70's.

Mr. Broughton was the author of "Careers in Public Relations: The New Profession," published in 1943. In World War II he was a signal officer of the 305th Regiment of the 77th Infantry Division and was awarded the Silver Star and Purple Heart for service in France.

After the war he studied and taught at Columbia University and received B.A. and M.A. degrees and entered advertising in 1927. He was with Edwin Bird Wilson Inc. and Jerome B. Gray & Company before establishing his own agency, which he headed from 1934 to 1951.

His wife, the former Lucia Hackley, survives.

DR. GEORGE B. WILBUR

Dr. George Browning Wilbur, a retired psychoanalyst of South Dennis, Mass., and former editor and publisher of American Imago, a psychoanalytical journal, died Saturday in a nursing home in Hyannis, Mass. He was 88 years old.

Dr. Wilbur graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1916.

Survivors include his wife, Barbara, and a daughter, Carla Mary.

Other Obituaries, Page 33.

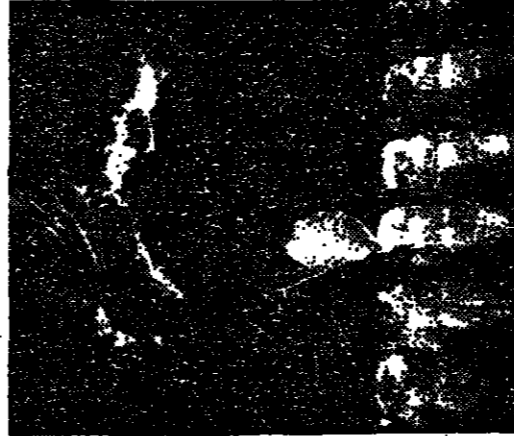
"I know we can produce a sparkling wine as great as the champagnes of France. All we need is 10 more years of experience and 20 more years of tradition."

Harold Osborne became intrigued with winemaking while attending junior college in California. So he transferred to the University of California at Davis to enroll in their famous Department of Enology (the science of winemaking).

After he had his B.S., Harold went to work for Schramsberg Vineyards, specialists in champagnes. And now he has a single-minded objective:

"My goal is to produce the best champagne in the world."

Osborne admits he hasn't done it yet, but Schramsberg champagnes are acknowledged to be the finest made in the U.S. Nixon and Kissinger took 13 cases along for the ceremonies in Peking.



PHOTOGRAPH BY JOEL MEYEROWITZ

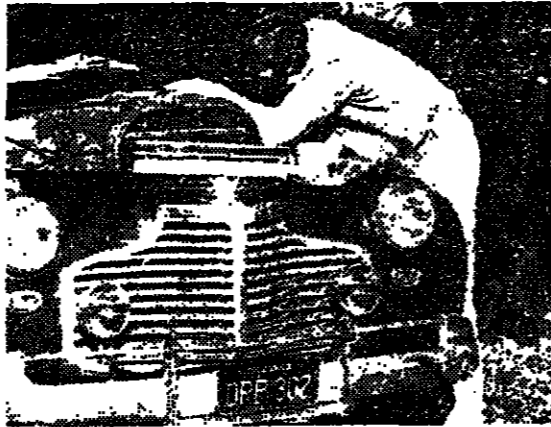
"We sell all we can make, but we try to keep 200 cases. The White House might call and ask for all our champagne it could get."

Founded by Jacob Schram in 1862, in Calistoga, California, at the northern end of the Napa Valley, the Schramsberg Vineyards flourished, then foundered, and were resurrected by Jack Davies, a Los Angeles businessman in the 1960's. Davies was determined to produce the best quality vintage possible and brought in Harold Osborne to oversee that commitment.

Although wood has been replaced by stainless steel in the winemaking process, the vintages ferment and age in caves dug out of the volcanic pumice of the hillside.

The entire process takes 3 years, and Osborne is responsible for each stage. His approach is basically traditional, relying on the old methods and reference to a "library" of Schramsberg wines, but his senses are backed up by his biochemical knowledge and modern laboratory techniques.

"The hardest part is the waiting. I've only made three vintages, and you have to wait 3 to 5 years to find out if you've made any mistakes."



The vintners of the Napa Valley are a tight little community who share their experience if not their secrets. Osborne will join a group of them for a working trip to France this Spring. He likes to stay close to his wines and vats, but keeps his life in tune by tinkering with old automobiles, an occasional jaunt to Hawaii with his girl friend for surfing, and, especially, playing rugby in Golden Gate Park with the Santa Rosa Rugby Club.

"Rugby is like basketball with tackling. You have to learn a whole new set of instincts. It's the same way with winemaking."



Osborne is a subscriber to SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN because "I like the hard science—geology, astronomy, other natural sciences. I want to know what is going on around me... to understand why the earth is here, why we are here."

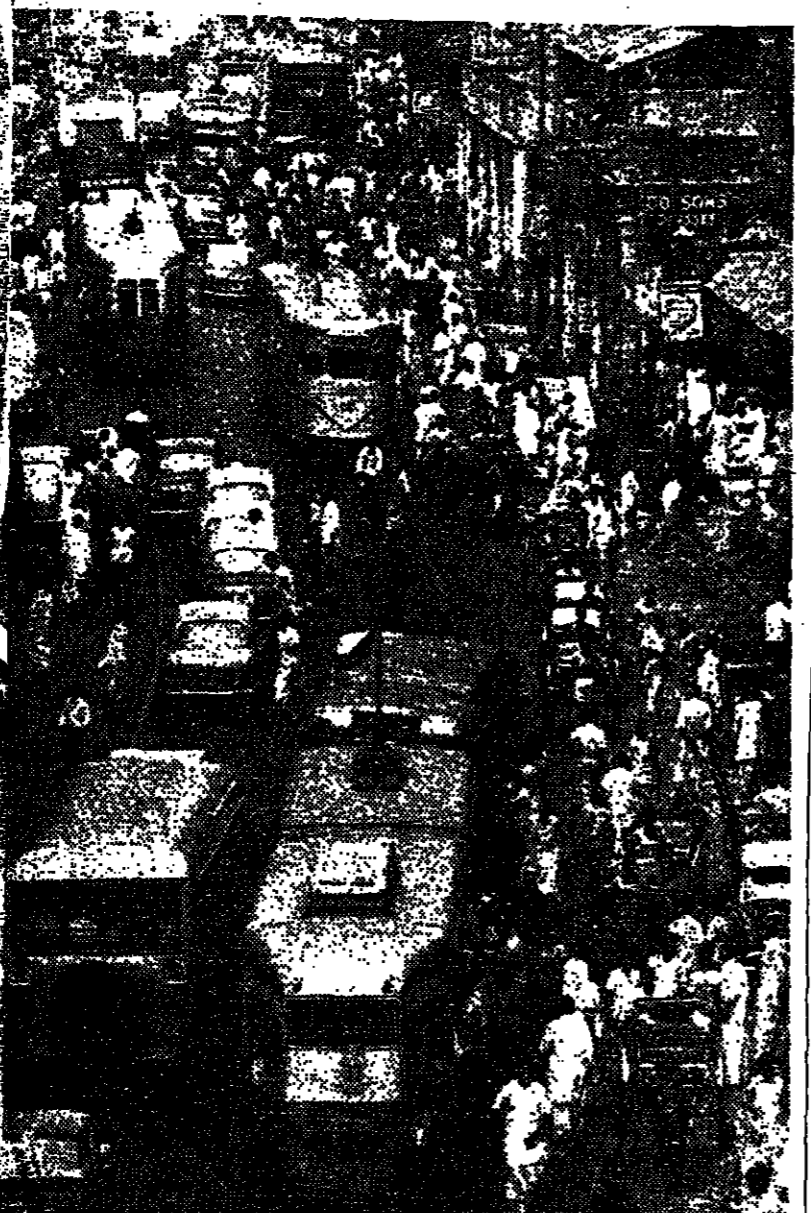
In a society that lives by innovation, discovery is our most important product. SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the magazine of discovery attracting a growing number of newsstand buyers and subscribers. Each month it is read by more than one and a half million men and women who turn new ideas into a better life for everyone.

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Calcutta on Hard Course: Trying to Lure Tourists



...pulse of India in Calcutta," said tourist official, who has been trying to lure tourists to the city. That's what we're trying to persuade the people to do.

Prospective visitors from America and Europe are often dissuaded from coming to India by visions of unrelieved poverty. And the country has only 450,000 foreign tourists a year, far fewer than much smaller countries in the Far East. But the rest of India, in its advertising campaign, has beaches and mountains and spectacular scenery to promote. Calcutta has only the kind of appeal that one of Mrs. Banerjee's pamphlets bravely describes this way: "Probably no city anywhere has quite its impact. As the former capital of colonial India, a bit of Britain welded onto the subcontinent, Calcutta still recalls the days of the Raj in its monuments, its stately parks and its Victorian architecture. Winston Churchill even found that 'at night, with a gray fog and cold wind it almost allows one to imagine that it is London.'"

By WARREN ROGE

A year ago Joseph S. Murphy, the president of Queens College, said that his institution had become "the best passport to the middle class." Today it is a ticket to a less certain destination. The college is one of the many victims of the city's budget squeeze, and a preoccupation with decay has replaced the earlier sense of the sureness of its mission. Conversations with faculty members at the 39-year-old school, which has a total enrollment of 29,000, disclose a sense of anguish over the conflict between their past commitment to the college and their new-found concern about their personal job security.

The Students' View Students at the college, traditionally close to their teachers, have quickly sensed their distress. "You have a problem and go to a teacher to find out how to cope, and you find out he's trying to cope also," said Larry Basen, who has been taking courses at the college since 1969. While the cutbacks at Queens—\$9 million from a \$99 million budget—may not have been as severe as those at other colleges in the City University system, they have had a particular impact on the Flushing campus because the process took place at just the moment in the school's history when it was feeling strongest and declaring it. Last year, its assertive 42-year-old president, Mr. Murphy, said Queens had earned the mace of academic excellence claimed in the past by City, Hunter and Brooklyn. Today he says with unceasing bitterness that the

Esprit of Queens College Falls Victim to Budget Ax

value of the school "will be appreciated only after its demise." One professor, John McDermott, likened the atmosphere to slow-acting poison gas. "In 25 years of teaching, I've never seen a situation so subtle and sickening," he said. "I've never seen anything as bad as this." Mr. McDermott, a veteran of 20 years in the school's department of philosophy, is the kind of teacher on which Queens has built its reputation. A bearded man who smokes a pipe with unphilosophical ferocity, he was one of 10 college teachers across the country honored by the Danforth Foundation as "gifted" instructors in a contest that relied heavily on student evaluations. Moral Sufferers The accumulation of abuses, large and small, real and imagined, is taking its toll on him. "If you're in an institution which is constantly threatening to furlough you, fire you, deny you a raise or increment, you get bitter," he said. "You go home, turn on the TV set and hear about more cutbacks. This breeds a



John J. McDermott, a professor at Queens College, called recent cutbacks "sickening."

he still shares an office with three other teachers. However, in the same department, according to Ronald Waterbury, the department head, two good assistant professors are being actively wooed by other schools and are expected to leave. Teachers and students both say the budget cutbacks have had a direct effect on their daily campus experience. "I watched the deterioration of a teacher last term," said a philosophy student, Joann Levy. "He would spend the first half hour of class telling us about the destruction of his department. He said, 'When we get together in faculty meetings we don't give a damn about you anymore. We talk about ourselves.'"

"He would sit there depressed, and we would get depressed." Other Complaints Voiced Other students complained of larger class sizes and the consequent decreased access to teachers, shortened library hours, delays in administrative processes and the general uncertainty about the future. Teachers interviewed said they felt the faculty was "coping" despite the obstacles. However, they agreed that there had been a significant loss in leisurely contact between teacher and student, long a valued concept at Queens. "We don't go off and have coffee together anymore," said Donald A. McQuade, an associate professor of English. "That kind of interaction is gone. There's a quiet between classes; there used to be a liveliness."

Michael Krasner, a political Continued on Page 69, Column 1

Times Unifies Its News and Sunday Departments

Immediate unification of the news department and the Sunday department of The New York Times was announced yesterday by Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, the publisher. The combined department, which will retain the name news department, will be headed by A. M. Rosenthal, the managing editor. Max Frankel, who has been Sunday editor, will become editor of the editorial page on Jan. 1, as successor to John B. Oakes, who has headed that page for 15 years. "As the culmination of his distinguished service as editor of the editorial page, I have asked Mr. Oakes to assume the duties of senior editor," Mr. Sulzberger said. "In this post he will write on a wide variety of local, national and international subjects, in articles appearing regularly on the Op-Ed page and elsewhere, thus enabling him to continue his contribution to The Times beyond our mandatory retirement date. I am also asking Mr. Oakes to accept at that time the additional post of senior vice president to act as special adviser to me on matters affecting the future policies and development of the newspaper." Mr. Oakes, who has been a member of the editorial board of The Times since 1949, was originator and developer of the Op-Ed page, which has been published since its inception in September 1970. In succeeding him as editor of the editorial page, Mr. Frankel will also have charge of the Op-Ed page. Although the unification of the news and Sunday departments is effective immediately, the actual integration of their staffs will be accomplished in stages over the next few months. Mr. Frankel will assist in this process as an associate editor and will travel at home and abroad in preparation for his future responsibilities. The news and editorial departments, Mr. Sulzberger said, will remain separate and independent operations to preserve The Times's historical distinction between opinion and news gathering. Mr. Rosenthal and Mr. Frankel will report directly to the publisher. Seymour Topping, who has been assistant managing editor, will become deputy managing editor under the reorganization. Arthur Gelb, who was The Times's chief cultural reporter before being named metropolitan editor in 1967, will become an assistant managing editor and will be succeeded as metropolitan editor by Mitchell R. LeVitas, who has been an assistant metropolitan editor. Jack Rosenthal, who has been assistant Sunday editor, will remain in charge of The New York Times Magazine with the title associate editor. Mr. Sulzberger said the individuality and styles of the various Sunday sections would be maintained. "With this merger," Mr. Sulzberger said, "I seek much more than efficiency and bureaucratic tidiness. I share the confidence of the editors of both the news and Sunday departments that we can reach a new level of excellence in all sections of the paper through the integration of their staffs." "Like all institutions," Mr. Sulzberger added, "The Times has been shaped by many forces, some perceived, some accidental. As a result we were blessed by a vigorous and creative Sunday department that came to produce 5 of the 10 sections that now make up the Sunday paper: the Magazine, The Book Review, Arts and Leisure, Travel and The Week in Review. The other sections of the Sunday Times have been produced by the fine staffs that publish the weekday paper. "We have reached the moment when there is no longer any conceptual division between the works of the two departments. On the contrary, the free flow of our best stories, the full exchange of ideas, information and personnel promise a still better product. This merger will enable us to pool the talents of our staff so as to enhance all sections, prepare for new journalistic ventures, and better exploit the new technology which we are introducing." Mr. Oakes, a magna cum laude graduate of Princeton, where he was valedictorian, and a Rhodes scholar at Oxford, came to The Times shortly after World War II, having served five years in the Army and having been decorated by France, Britain and the United States. He was editor of The Week in Review section of The Times for three years. In 1949 he joined the staff of The New York Times, specializing in national political affairs, civil rights and liberties and conservation. In 1961 he was named editor of the editorial page. A winner of numerous awards, he is the author of "The Edge of Freedom." Mr. Rosenthal joined the staff of The Times when he was a senior at City College. His assignments included the United Nations, India, Poland and Japan. He was ordered out of Poland by the authorities there for "probing into the internal affairs of the party, the leadership and the government." In 1960 he won a Pulitzer Prize for his coverage of Poland. He had assignments in Africa and Western Europe before he was sent to Japan. In 1963 he became metropolitan editor, then assistant managing editor and, in 1969, managing editor. Assigned to Washington Mr. Frankel, after four years as a reporter on the city staff of The Times, went overseas in 1956, covering Europe, the Soviet Union, Cuba and the Caribbean. He was then assigned to the Washington bureau, where he worked as diplomatic correspondent and covered the White House before being named head of the bureau. He became Sunday editor in 1971. He won a Pulitzer Prize for his coverage of President Richard M. Nixon's trip to China in that year. Mr. Topping came to The Times after 10 years with The Associated Press, during which he covered China, Southeast Asia, London and Berlin. He was on the city staff of The Times as then became chief correspondent in Moscow. From there he was sent to Southeast Asia as chief correspondent. He was named foreign editor in 1966 and assistant managing editor three years later. He is the author of "Journey Between Two Chinas." A Range of Assignments Mr. Gelb covered a wide range of local assignments, including police news, City Hall, the United Nations and public health, before he was named assistant drama critic when Brooks Atkinson was critic. He then became chief cultural correspondent and assistant metropolitan editor before becoming metropolitan editor in 1967. He is co-author, with his wife, Barbara, of "O'Neill," a biography of the playwright. Mr. LeVitas, who was Phi Beta Kappa at Brooklyn College, was a news writer for the Voice of America and a reporter for The New York Post, where he won a George Polk Award for investigative reporting of labor unions in New York City. Before coming to The Times he was a Nieman Fellow at Harvard. He was then an editor of The New York Times Magazine and, in 1969, became assistant metropolitan editor in the news department.

News Summary and Index

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1976
The Major Events of the Day
International
Violent demonstrations, apparently in support of former Prime Minister Chou En-lai and his associates were staged through the day yesterday in Peking's Tien An Men Square, and few attempts were made to stop them. Unarmed troops and workers' militiamen tried to maintain order but were careful to avoid clashes. Authorities made no attempt to break up the crowds, apparently hoping that the demonstrators would disperse quietly. The demonstrations appeared to be a backlash to the so-called anti-rightist campaign begun as part of the power struggle in the Chinese leadership after Mr. Chou died in January. [Page 1, Column 8.]
The Peking riots received close attention in Washington, where United States officials said there might be a major counterattack by supporters of a moderate political policy against the radicals who seemed to dominate the Government since the death of Chou En-lai in January. The riots started after authorities removed wreaths that had been placed in memory of Mr. Chou. There was disagreement in Washington about the demonstrators' spontaneity. [1:6-7.]
James Callaghan, Britain's Foreign Secretary, became the new Prime Minister when the Labor members of the House of Commons gave him a comfortable margin as party leader in the third round of balloting that began March 16 when Harold Wilson unexpectedly announced his resignation. Mr. Callaghan received 176 votes. His closest rival, Michael Foot, the Employment Secretary and chairman of the party's left wing, received 137. They were the only candidates who survived the earlier rounds. [1:4-7.]
Helmut Sonnenfeldt, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger's chief adviser, is said to have told American ambassadors in Europe that it is in the long-term interest of the United States to encourage East European countries to develop "a more natural and organic" relationship with the Soviet Union, according to an official, but nonverbal, summary of his remarks. The summary has been the subject of controversy as a result of various versions published in the press. [1:1-2.]
National
Howard R. Hughes, the billionaire reclusive, died at the age of 70. He was on his way from Acapulco, Mexico, to the Methodist

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"We can and we shall continue to govern."—James Callaghan, Britain's new Prime Minister, commenting on the Labor Party's role. [16:3.]
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CORRECTIONS
In an article in Friday's account in The New York Times of the opening of the New York State trout season, the caption line under the picture of a father and son fishing the West Branch of the Croton River in Putnam County said that the creel of five fish displayed had been caught in that stream. That was incorrect, and the fish, as the story noted, were taken elsewhere. The West Branch, from the West Branch Reservoir downstream to Croton Falls, is a trophy trout stream and the daily bag limit per person is three trout 12 inches or more long.
The obituary of State Supreme Court Justice Charles Marks that appeared Saturday reported that in 1967 he held Norman F. Dacey in criminal contempt and barred the sale and distribution of his book "How to Avoid Probate" as constituting unlawful practice of law. That decision was overturned by the State Court of Appeals. In the article Mr. Dacey's name was misspelled.

Meyer Davis, Orchestra Leader, Dies

By WOLFGANG SAXON
Meyer Davis, for half a century the Toscanini—and J. P. Morgan—of society band leaders, died yesterday in his home at 101 Central Park West. He was 81 years old.

Mr. Davis whose sensitivity to the musical tastes of gilded society was matched by an acute business sense, played for the rich and well-connected at debutante and White House balls when the bunny hug and turkey trot were the latest rage.

He was active as late as December, when he led the orchestra at Philadelphia's Assembly Ball for the 52d consecutive year.

Having started out as a student of business who played the violin for pleasure in a family quartet, he headed a musical empire that at times had as many as 80 bands with its payroll of more than 1,000 musicians.

While all those bands struck up at fashionable hotels and resorts, on Broadway and on ships at sea, Mr. Davis himself provided his distinctive "society beat" for the weddings and debuts of the Astors, du Ponts, Rockefellers, Fords, Duks, Drexels and Firestones. He also led the band at seven Inaugural Balls for Presidents from Calvin Coolidge to John F. Kennedy.

Booked Years in Advance
So great, in fact, was the demand for his personal appearances that he was often booked many years before the event. Thus, he was engaged in 1954 for the coming-out party of a member of the Campbell Sops family to take place in 1969, and he had a date for a similar party in Washington in June 1981.

He was chosen to take his band to Europe in July 1958 to play at the international Versailles debutante ball in the Royal Palace there and even took his musicians to Rio de Janeiro for an American debutante ball in the Brazilian capital.

Thriving on pressure, Mr. Davis often put in six or eight nonstop hours making music until the wee hours of the morning. Nor was it unusual for him to lead one orchestra for a Long Island wedding until 9 P.M., take a taxi to the airport and change his soaked clothes on the way (a skill he had long acquired) ride a shuttle plane to Washington and then con-



Meyer Davis

take in \$80 a week after salaries and expenses. It was a revelation that made him drop the law and become a fulltime band leader instead.

Mr. Davis then became a corporation that eventually could have as many as 30 bands playing somewhere on any given evening, commanding a payroll in excess of \$3 million a year. Each band would consist of hand-picked musicians led by a conductor trained by Mr. Davis and conversant with a repertoire of some 500 arrangements approved by the "millionaire maestro" himself.

Played for Royalty
The orchestras came to be heard at such society gatherings as the Maryland Hunt Ball in Baltimore, the April in Paris Ball and the Junior Assembly in New York. Mr. Davis played at the royal wedding of King George V of Britain. His bands were heard on the luxury liners United States and America.

Besides having his bands in the pit at more than 200 Broadway shows, he backed such successes as "The Music Man," "J.B.," "The Dark at the Top of the Stairs," and invested also in bowling alleys, restaurants, dance halls, an outdoor amusement park and a film company.

He and his wife, the former Hilda Emery, acquired an impressive collection of Byronicism, among them Lord Byron's last will, his writing desk and autographed first editions of his works.

Playing with a Davis band was strenuous work, and some of the performers who passed the test and went on to fame were Benny Goodman, Tommy and Jimmy Dorsey and Jan Peerce.

Tall, slender and bald, Mr. Meyer was known for his urbane and tact. He was an inveterate traveler who also used to relax by performing chamber music with his brother-in-law, Pierre Montoux.

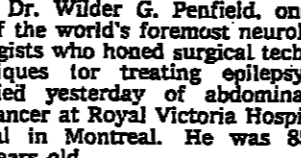
Mr. Davis lost one of his sons, Meyer Jr., in World War II. Another Garry Davis, became a pacifist and, declaring himself "World Citizen No. 1," issued himself a passport that since then has landed him in jail about 20 times as he sought to enter various countries with it to spread his message.

Meyer Davis is survived, besides his wife and son, by two daughters, Gina Wexler and Marjorie Forood; another son, Emery, and 11 grandchildren.

A memorial service will be held next Tuesday at 5:30 P.M. at the Lotus Club at 5 East 66th Street.

W. G. PENFIELD, NEUROLOGIST, DIES

Refined Techniques to Treat Epilepsy — Founded an Institute in Montreal



Dr. Wilder Penfield

Dr. Wilder G. Penfield, one of the world's foremost neurologists who honed surgical techniques for treating epilepsy, died yesterday of abdominal cancer at Royal Victoria Hospital in Montreal. He was 85 years old.

The American-born neurosurgeon, a Renaissance man with interests and accomplishments in literature, history and archeology, founded the Montreal Neurological Institute in 1934 with a \$1.2 million grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. He served as the institute's first director and when he retired from that post in 1960, it had become known as one of the world's most famous centers for brain surgery.

For his years of work in analyzing and diagnosing the cause of epilepsy and perfecting a surgical cure, Dr. Penfield won a wealth of medical honors, including the United States Medal of Freedom with Silver Palm (1948), France's Croix de la Legion d'honneur (1950) and Britain's Order of Merit (1953).

Mapping Regions of the Brain
Dr. Penfield preferred to call his discoveries the "exciting topography of the cerebral cortex of the mind. Although his work has ranged over a wide variety of research topics focusing on the nervous system, one of his most interesting and most significant areas was his attempt to map various regions of the brain.

His method was to insert, under local anesthetic, electrical probes into the brain and fire a brief, delicate burst of electricity. If the point of the probe was a visual area, for example, the patient would report seeing flashes of light. If the electrode's point was in the region where sensation from the right thumb was perceived, it would block incoming signals from the thumb and the patient would report numbness there.

Dr. Penfield was especially interested in the speech areas of the brain. By listening to certain speech areas, he could reproduce in the subject various types of speech disorders. This led to new theories of how lesions in specific regions of the brain might cause speech disorders.

On Memory Function
One of the most remarkable discoveries came accidentally during such an experiment when, as the electrical current was delivered, the subject suddenly began talking about some childhood memory. The persons spoke in a continuous narrative and in such detail that it seemed as if a long lost tape recording had been activated.

These findings have never been fully explained although they have led numerous researchers and theorists to postulate various theories about how the brain's memory function works.

Provoking the various regions of the brain with the

electrodes also was Dr. Penfield's fundamental technique for pinpointing the exact spot of the brain responsible for triggering the epileptic seizures.

Prior to surgery, patients described for him the sensations they experienced before an attack, whether a peculiar smell, a feeling in one hand or whatever. While under the local anesthesia during surgery, the patient described the sensations derived from the electrical stimulation to each region of the brain. The damaged cells are discovered once the electrical stimulation provokes a sensation experienced before the epileptic attack. The damaged spot on the brain is then removed.

By the late 1960's, Dr. Penfield's methods had been perfected to such a degree that cures were reported in about half his patients and reductions in the number and severity of the seizures was reduced in another 25 percent.

Wilder Graves Penfield was born in Spokane, Wash., on Jan. 28, 1891. His father, a doctor, died in the boy's childhood, and his strong-willed mother, a writer and a Bible teacher, was instrumental in his decision to attend Princeton University in 1909. Football, not interest in premedical studies, consumed his attention, and he graduated in 1913, when he was Princeton's football coach for a year. Then he went to Oxford, again at his mother's urging, as a Rhodes Scholar.

Shortly after graduating from Oxford at the height of World War I in 1916, he was severely wounded when a German U-boat torpedoed the British ship Sussex in the English Channel. After his recovery, he began his work in medicine, dressing war-wounded in an American hospital in Paris for a few months.

In 1918, he received his M.D. from Johns Hopkins, and after another year at Oxford, he chose his career in neurosurgery.

Taught at Columbia
From 1921 until he set out for McGill University in Montreal in 1928, Dr. Penfield was an assistant professor in surgery at Columbia University and an attending surgeon at Presbyterian Hospital.

About the time he became a full professor of surgery at McGill, the Rockefeller Foundation grant was awarded in the early 1930's and Dr. Penfield achieved his dream of creating the Montreal Neurological Institute. Under his quarter-century of direction, it drew brain specialists, students and patients from around the world.

DAVID DENNISON, PHYSICIST, WAS 75

Michigan Professor, Science Academy Member, Dies

Dr. David M. Dennison, a theoretical physicist whose principal research was in molecular structure and infrared spectroscopy, died in Ann Arbor, Mich., Saturday. He was 75 years old.

Dr. Dennison, a member of the National Academy of Science since 1953, was professor emeritus of physics at the University of Michigan and, from 1955 to 1965, chairman of its physics department. He retired in 1971.

His discovery of the spin of the proton was considered important to the understanding of molecular structure and to atomic and nuclear structure.

With a fellow professor, H.R. Crane, at the university, he was a designer in 1946 of a 300-million-volt synchrotron, weighing 15 tons and having 75 miles of glass tubing to produce energy similar to that of cosmic rays and permit scientists to go a step beyond atom smashing and study of subnuclear particles.

Dr. Dennison also specialized in the behavior of water vapor molecules, including heavy water. Theoretically, he once said, there is enough energy in a drop of water to pull a train of cars.

During World War II he was with the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, developing the radio proximity fuse.

Dr. Dennison, who joined the Michigan staff in 1927 as an instructor, became a full professor in 1935. He was named Harrison Randall Distinguished Faculty Professor in 1966.

His wife, Helen, and two sons, Edwin W. and David S. Dennison, survive.

Leon Lowenstein, Ex-Chairman Of Textile Company, Dead at 92

retail brands are Wamsutta and Pacific.

Leon Lowenstein, former president and chairman of M. Lowenstein & Sons Inc., a major textile corporation founded by his father and brother in 1889, died yesterday in Mount Sinai Hospital in Miami Beach. He was 92 years old and lived at 480 Park Avenue in New York and Lowenbrook Farm in Purchase, N.Y.

Mr. Lowenstein was treasurer of the company from 1918 to 1936, when he was named president. He was chairman from 1938 to 1972, but turned over his post as chief executive officer in 1970 to Robert Bendheim, a nephew, who later succeeded him as chairman.

His contributions included the Leon Lowenstein Center on Fordham's Lincoln Center campus; the Leon Lowenstein Clinic at St. Vincent's Hospital, and auditoriums at the Jewish Guild for the Blind and Temple Emanu-El.

Mr. Lowenstein received the Human Rights Award of the Joint Defense Appeal in 1956, and honorary degrees from Clarkson University and Fordham.

His wife, the former Gloria Perry, died in 1973. They had no children.

The funeral service will be at noon tomorrow in Temple Emanu-El at Fifth Avenue and 65th Street.

Braths

DAVIS—Meyer, The Friars Club wishes to announce the passing of Meyer Davis, who died on April 5, 1976. Services will be held at 11 A.M. on Friday, April 9, at the funeral home of Benjamin R. Epstein, 1140 Broadway, New York 10011.

DOOB—Norma J., beloved wife of Dr. Frederick Doob, died on April 5, 1976. Services will be held at 11 A.M. on Friday, April 9, at the funeral home of Benjamin R. Epstein, 1140 Broadway, New York 10011.

DOOB—Norma, we mourn the loss of our dear friend and neighbor, Mrs. Norma J. Doob, who died on April 5, 1976. Services will be held at 11 A.M. on Friday, April 9, at the funeral home of Benjamin R. Epstein, 1140 Broadway, New York 10011.

EISEL—Lee, in her 80th year, died on April 5, 1976. Services will be held at 11 A.M. on Friday, April 9, at the funeral home of Benjamin R. Epstein, 1140 Broadway, New York 10011.

FLANZER—Rose, the Board of Trustees of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine and the Board of Governors of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, announce the passing of Mrs. Rose Flanzer, beloved wife of Dr. Albert Einstein, who died on April 5, 1976. Services will be held at 11 A.M. on Friday, April 9, at the funeral home of Benjamin R. Epstein, 1140 Broadway, New York 10011.

MAX J. ETRA—Chairman, Board of Trustees of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, announces the passing of Mrs. Max J. Etra, who died on April 5, 1976. Services will be held at 11 A.M. on Friday, April 9, at the funeral home of Benjamin R. Epstein, 1140 Broadway, New York 10011.

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1975 Jobless Rate 10.6%, the U.S.'s 7.5

Metropolitan Areas of Detroit, San Francisco and Boston Were Higher than New York State Was 9.5%

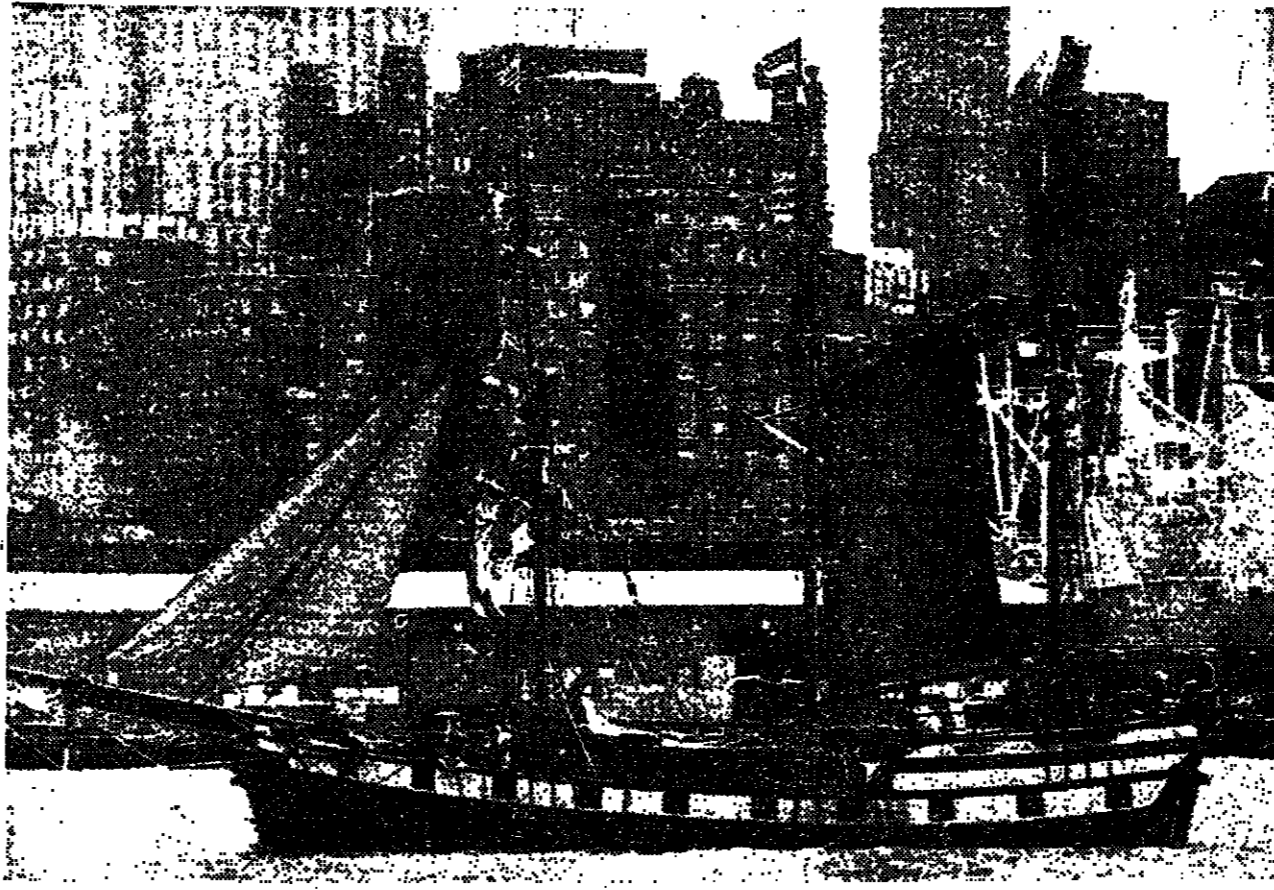
By MICHAEL STERNE

Affirmation of employment in New York. Before the recession of the 1970's, New York consistently had lower jobless rates than the nation. Bureau spokesmen in Washington said that of the 20 largest metropolitan areas in the nation, only three had higher jobless rates last year than the New York area. They were the Detroit area, 13.1 percent; the San Francisco area, 11 percent; and the Boston area, 10.4 percent.

The annual averages are produced for the bureau by the current population survey of the United States Census Bureau. The survey covers 47,000 households throughout the country, a sampling large enough to permit reliable monthly estimates of unemployment for the nation as a whole but not large enough to permit valid estimates for smaller areas. On an annual basis, however, the survey's findings for states, metropolitan areas and cities are considered valid.

Statisticians and economists use the annual survey averages as benchmarks and issue their monthly estimates on the basis of a complex, 70-step system of adjustments that takes into account, among other things, the number of people claiming unemployment insurance.

In other large metropolitan areas, these were the 1975 averages: Newark, 10.1 percent; Philadelphia, 9.9; Los Angeles, 9.7; Seattle, 9.1; Atlanta, 9.0; Baltimore, 8.1; St. Louis, 7.9; Cleveland, 7.8; Anaheim-Santa Ana, 7.7; Pittsburgh, 7.5; Nassau-Suffolk, 7.4; Chicago, 7.2; Minneapolis-St. Paul, 6.8; Washington, 5.5; Dallas, 5.3, and Houston, 5.2.



EAST RIVER SIGHT: The square rigger barkentine "Barba Negra" sailing past Brooklyn Heights, back-ground, toward Mamaroneck yesterday, where she was to be fitted out for a scientific ocean expedition to investigate the destruction of the oceans and their marine life. The former Norwegian whaling vessel will sail to the Bermuda area, where the migrations of whales and porpoises, now there in large numbers, will be recorded.

100 Restaurants to Join in Central Park Food Fiesta

By ROBERT E. TOMASSON

One hundred of the city's restaurants will offer "a taste of the Big Apple" on May 22 at a daylong festival in Central Park.

Seafood restaurants and steak houses, fast-food shops and some of the city's most elegant restaurants will have booths on Literary Walk, leading into The Mall opposite 67th Street on the east side of the park. If it rains, the festival will be held on May 23, a Sunday.

"It never rains two days in a row," said Stuart Levin,

president of the Hospitality Industry Foundation of New York, a group formed two years ago to "communicate to the country that New York City, despite all its troubles, is still one of the most vital and exciting cities in the world."

In addition to the restaurant booths, there will be musical groups, street singers, mimes and puppeteers.

Coupons to buy the food will be sold in \$5 books.

Plans for the festival, co-sponsored by the foundation and the city, were announced at a luncheon at The Top of the

Park Restaurant, which is owned by Mr. Levin. In a series of speeches, city officials and owners joined in the common theme that restaurants here have been and remain an unsurpassed attraction for resident and tourist.

Percy E. Sutton, Manhattan Borough President, said: "New York is a city of class restaurants, and no other city in the world — not Paris — can compare with the number and certainly not the variety of the top restaurants we have here."

"The taste of the Big Apple" is expected to be "one of the most fun-filled public events in a long time," the foundation said.

"If someone's been a little afraid of going into 21 or Sardi's, he can come and sample some of their foods," said Mr. Levin. "And of course what's a New York food fair without Nathan's and Nedick's?"

For what may be the first time in recent years, wines and beers will be sold at an outdoor fair in the park.

"In these times, I think this is a special enough occasion to allow for a one-day dispensation," said Parks Commissioner Martin Lang as he cut into a saucer-covered baked apple at the luncheon.

The American Express Com-

pany provided a grant of \$25,000 for the event.

The 100 restaurants that will participate in the festival "are just expecting to break even," Mr. Levin said.

The hospitality foundation previously sponsored a luncheon on the lawn of Gracie Mansion for the city's "goodwill ambassadors"—taxi drivers, policemen, stewardesses and doormen.

Last July 14, the group chartered the former Presidential yacht Honey Fitz for a trip in honor of Bastille Day and Franco-American ties.

Hunger Strike Continues In Beacon Mental Hospital

BEACON, N.Y., April 5—A hunger strike of inmates at the Matteawan State Hospital for mentally ill prisoners entered its third day today.

About 200 of the hospital's 300 patients have refused to eat, sleep or participate in programs since Friday evening according to six members of the Inmate Liaison Committee who held a news conference at the hospital this morning.

According to Robert Whitefield, the chairman of the committee, and George Dunleavy, an inmate legal adviser, the striking patients are asking that the State Parole Board no longer automatically deny parole to mentally ill prisoners; that more psychiatrists, doctors and social workers be hired; that vocational, educational and recreational programs that have been discontinued be restored; and that more correction officers be assigned to the hospital.

Matteawan, which is on the grounds of Fishkill Correctional Facility, houses men who were committed to a state prison and then became mentally ill.

Governor Carey has announced that Matteawan will be transferred from the Department of Correctional Services to the Department of Mental Hygiene, with patients to be moved to a new facility, Dr. Jack Wright, who was assigned to Matteawan to assist in this transfer, said today he did not know when the move would take place.

According to Mr. Whitefield, 100 inmates not on strike include newly admitted patients and those too ill to participate. He said the strike was a peaceful demonstration, adding: "We are demanding nothing. We are only trying to get what is right."

The major complaint, according to Mr. Dunleavy, was that patients must be evaluated as no longer ill and return to a state prison before being paroled. If a mentally ill prisoner is otherwise eligible for parole, Mr. Dunleavy contended, he should be paroled to a civil hospital rather than be kept at Matteawan.

According to the deputy commissioner of parole services, Edward Elwin, an attempt had been made to institute such a procedure but failed because of "the tremendous amount of local autonomy in mental hygiene," which made it difficult to assign a parolee to the proper hospital.

Some prisoners, Mr. Elwin said, "go through a kind of emotional breakdown" when confined to a cell in a regular prison, but function perfectly in the dormitory arrangement that exists at Matteawan.

The newly appointed Commissioner of the State Parole Board Ennis Ogiatti, "will address himself" to a revision of parole procedures at the hospital, Mr. Elwin said.

According to Dr. Wright and Vito Turnello, the superintendent of Fishkill Correctional Facility, an attempt is being made to hire more psychiatrists, and to improve medical care with the cooperation of community hospitals.

Brooklyn School Reports 'Epidemic' of Head Lice

By GEORGE GOODMAN Jr.

The principal of an elementary school in the Sheepshead Bay section of Brooklyn said yesterday that an outbreak of head lice and nits among the school's student body had reached "epidemic proportions" and was affecting school morale and instruction.

But City Health Department officials said the pediculosis at P.S. 255 at 1865 East 17th Street was not a serious problem.

"We don't consider it a serious health problem," said Dr. Alice Pitkin, director of school health. "It doesn't cause any functional health problem, doesn't incapacitate people or lower their health status."

"Frankly I'm surprised," said the principal, Saul Koren. "Parents are hysterical because they've never seen such a thing."

Attendance at the school has dropped from 90 percent to 68 percent, the principal said. There are 715 students in the school. At present 125 are released from classes because of lice infestation.

Some parents have kept students at home for fear they will become infected, he said. Mr. Koren said he had pleaded with Health Department officials for help in curbing the spread of the vermin after they were first discovered two weeks ago.

"But my own boss, Chancellor Irving Anker, has not supported me," he added.

Mr. Koren said he had requested Health Department nurses to visit the school to check the heads of children sent home to cleanse themselves of lice.

"We had parents and teachers trying to check them initially, but we were not trained to detect them because they come in different sizes," said Mr. Koren.

Sometimes, he added, youngsters with lice were readmitted to classes because they had notes from family physicians that said they were free of the lice when, in fact, they were not.

Dr. Pitkin said the Health department had sent staff workers to the school with literature and instructions for parents. Parents have been told to use Quell and other prescription soaps.

In addition the school has been fumigated on two weekends—all 36 rooms on three floors, Mr. Koren said.

Though parents and the principal discussed closing the school on one occasion, they decided against it, Mr. Koren said. Mrs. Lenora Rabinowitz, president of the school's Parent-Teacher Association, said a parasitologist would be hired at parents' expense.



Skidmore student, wrapped in a blanket, is led to an ambulance while another is carried off on a stretcher from a fire in a dormitory at the college at Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

Skidmore Student Dies In Fire, 4 Badly Hurt

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y., April 5 (AP)—A Skidmore College student was killed and four others were seriously injured this morning when fire broke out in a three-story dormitory on the new campus.

Nineteen other students were admitted to Saratoga Hospital in satisfactory or fair condition, and about 40 were treated for smoke inhalation and released. The rest of the students housed in Wilmarth Hall, a coed dormitory built in 1966, escaped without injury, the administration said.

Officials said the fire started shortly after 4 A.M. in a first-floor room used to store garbage and was soon extinguished.

Judy Smith, 20 years old, of Harrisburg, Pa., was found dead in her first-floor room next to a dormitory entrance. Joanne Handler, 18, a sophomore from New York City, is in critical condition at Saratoga Hospital.

Rose Ann Miller, 18, a freshman from Newton Center, Mass.; Susan Miller, 18, a freshman from Wayne, N.J.; and Karen Lichtman, 20, of East Williston, L.I., were reported in serious condition.

The first-floor hallway was charred and the fire caused considerable smoke damage throughout the building.

The campus police were alerted to the fire by a telephone call from a student.

Some students said they had been roused from sleep by an alarm they first thought to be a fire drill. A few students on the second and third floors smashed windows and leaped to the ground or tied bedsheets together and lowered themselves. Most of the dormitory residents were said to have been able to escape by the stairs.

Temporary housing arrangements will be made until the damage can be repaired.

The dormitory, built at a cost of \$800,000, was supposed to be fireproof, the college said. The new campus, built within the last decade, is about a mile from the old one.



Poster by Larry Schwinger was designed for the all-day eating festival that is scheduled for May 22.

Bank Officer Snatches Robber's Bag of Loot

The operations officer of the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company at 221 Park Avenue South at 18th Street yesterday chased a bank robber for four blocks, then snatched away a bag containing \$3,600 in loot.

The robber punched him and then fled empty-handed.

The bank officer, Michael Cavallo, 38 years old and a former high school trackman, has been with the bank for 21 years.

The 100 restaurants that will participate in the festival "are just expecting to break even," Mr. Levin said.

The hospitality foundation previously sponsored a luncheon on the lawn of Gracie Mansion for the city's "goodwill ambassadors"—taxi drivers, policemen, stewardesses and doormen.

Last July 14, the group chartered the former Presidential yacht Honey Fitz for a trip in honor of Bastille Day and Franco-American ties.

LOTTERY NUMBER April 5, 1976 N.J. Pick-It—458

New York Shock Eased for Prisoners' Families

By BARBARA CAMPBELL

The number of distraught people have begun basement offices of Famil, a new volunteer group, 6 East 149th Street in the South Bronx, to try to restore their lives to order.

The problems of keeping their lives together, usually the head of the household been arrested and sent to jail.

The disruption in their lives tolerable problems. Famil was started three years ago, and 29 part-time members from the neighborhood have been trained to solve their problems and to help them understand justice system.

First Shock Greatest

The most serious problems are when the family member is first taken out of the house. One of the founders of Famil, she became familiar with the needs of prisoner's families as assistant general secretary of the Correctional Association of New York.

"A wife may not know her husband is arrested until he doesn't show up for work," she said, "and then she starts going around trying to find out where he is."

She said, the person arrested is the head of the family, and she is worried about the future of the family. She said she would like to hold the family together.

She said Miss Weintraub, who conceived the volunteer centers to help prisoner's families, "money can hire somebody to help them, but not."

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The 29 volunteers, who work a few hours a week each, were trained for a week by Miss Weintraub and by volunteers from the Human Resources Administration. They were taught how to deal with the complexities of the criminal justice system and how to handle and anticipate the multitude of problems facing families with close relatives in jail.

The volunteers were recruited from the neighborhood and many are deeply involved in other volunteer activities.

To Learn More

Those who would like to volunteer to work at a Family office can call: Pedro Perez 292-5566.

in the South Bronx. Pedro Perez, for instance, who is chairman of the South Bronx Famil, is also a program director of the local Model Cities office.

He was on duty at Famil when an overwrought woman entered the office the other day. Mr. Perez spoke to her slowly and calmly and soon she calmed down.

Her name is Emerita Montalvo. She had been trying for a year to find help, she said. Her son, who is accused of murder, has been awaiting trial for almost two years. She did not know her son was arrested until after he was in jail a year, she said in Spanish, since she does not speak English. She was worried so over her son and her inability to understand and find out what has happened to him that she is under psychiatric care at a local hospital.

Lawyer is Contacted

Mr. Perez, who earlier in the week first heard about Mrs. Montalvo, had found out the name of her son's lawyer. Mrs. Montalvo said she did not understand why her son was being sent to prison if he was just an accomplice to the murder and the alleged murderer is "walking around on the streets free."

After a call to the lawyer, Mr. Perez explained that an accomplice to the crime was also guilty, and that probably the other man never confessed and was out on bail. The lawyer said he might get her son off on a technicality because he was not apprised of his rights when he was arrested. Mrs. Montalvo was relieved. After a year, she understood.



Pedro Perez, chairman of the South Bronx Famil, interviewing Emerita Montalvo.

There are plans for five more Famil offices to open in other parts of the city where many men and women are sent to jail such as East Harlem, Jamaica, Queens, and Bedford-Stuyvesant according to Maurice Goodman, a businessman and chairman of the Mayor's Voluntary Action Council's Task Force of Criminal Justice.

Mr. Goodman, after hearing Miss Weintraub's idea for such a service a year ago—she also works on the Task Force—"pulled everything together."

So far, he said, Famil has cost the city nothing. He got free office space at the Office of Neighborhood Services, above the Famil center, and says that similar space can be used in other city offices. He twisted arms of business associates to provide other necessities, he said.

To expand, however, according to Miss Weintraub, "a modest sum" will be needed, although essentially the programs themselves will cost nothing.

Like Mr. Goodman, she said, she believes that "if we are going to receive services which we need, we must provide them ourselves and no longer rely on an arm of government to give us these programs."

Metropolitan Briefs

Police Unopposed to Pinball Machines

The Police Department said yesterday that it had no objection to proposed local legislation that would permit the licensing of pinball machines in hotels, motels, bars and theaters. In a memorandum to the City Council, the department said: "If properly regulated, the machines are no more harmful than the numerous other devices presently in use in amusement areas."

Reilly to Be Tried Again

Connecticut State's Attorney John A. Bianchi said he would retry 19-year-old Peter Reilly, who was granted a new trial March 25 on the grounds that new evidence might have altered his 1974 manslaughter conviction by a jury in the stabbing death of his mother, Barbara Gibbons. Mr. Bianchi said, however, that the trial would be delayed because he had to try two other criminal cases first. There would be, he said, no new investigation in the Reilly case.

L.I. Doctor's Murder Trial Delayed

The murder trial of Dr. Charles Friedgood in Mineola, L.I., has been postponed until Sept. 8 because of the inability of his daughter, the key witness in the case, to appear. The delay was granted by Judge Richard C. Delin in County Court. The daughter, Esther Zaretzky, 25, now living in Florida, is five months' pregnant. She said a trip to New York to testify at this time "would jeopardize the life of her baby."

Dr. Friedgood, 57, is charged with the murder of his wife, Sophie, by injection of Demerol in their Kensington home last June 18. He signed the death certificate for his wife, listing the cause of death as a "cerebral vascular accident" or stroke.

Heroin and Methadone Deaths Drop

Dr. Dominick J. DiMaio, the city's Acting Chief Medical Examiner, reported that the number of deaths attributable to heroin and methadone abuse declined markedly in the first half of 1975, particularly in Manhattan. He said the total amounted to 338 such deaths in the first six months of last year, compared to 420 deaths reported for the same period in 1974. Narcotics deaths in the age group under 21 dropped sharply, from 86 to 47, citywide, a decline of 45 percent, Dr. DiMaio reported.

Meat Market Reinspection Asked

Representative Frederick W. Richmond, Democrat of Brooklyn, sent a letter to Earl L. Butz, Secretary of Agriculture, demanding an immediate reinspection of all New York meat markets. The United States Attorney's offices for the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York have been conducting investigations of alleged payoffs by some meat companies to Agriculture Department inspectors.

Woman Found Slain in Elevator

A woman was found dead in the elevator of the Washington Heights apartment house at 20 Seaman Avenue, where she lived. The victim, Linda Grinberg, about 40 years old had been beaten on the head, the police said.

Paris at Ready-to-Wear Time: Lots of Jostling, Lots of Trends



Sweater set and pants by Ungaro—a dominant look for next winter.

BERNADINE MORRIS
Special to The New York Times

PARIS, April 5—Sorting out the trends at the French ready-to-wear shows for fall is no easier than buying a blouse at Bloomingdale's. The trouble is not that the choice is limited, but rather that it is overwhelming.

Jean-Charles de Castelbajac showed a big cape with two holes for two heads, for instance. Does that mean that next fall people will be running around two by two, as to the Ark?

Issey Miyake developed a new shape for pants. At least it looked new 20 years ago. It's rounded over the hips, tapered towards the ankles. The last time around, it tended to be in velvet and worn with Pucci shirts. Will it push

pin-striped mannish tailored clothes.

In the booths the visitor finds Zachary Holland of Los Angeles, one of the few American exhibitors, showing the French how to do denim embroidered with Bugs Bunny, Mickey Mouse or dragons; buyers for Marie Leavall, the Dallas store, waxing lyrical over Roberto Cavalli's screen-printed leather jackets trimmed with monkey fur, and Henri Bendel's Jean Rosenberg prowling through Kansai Yamamoto's carnival-colored knitted coats.

Trends? Maybe. Still, more reliable sources are the big-name houses, which tend to show at their own salons or at carefully

The crowds seeking to enter the Bourse du Commerce for one of the fashion shows resembled a medieval mob storming a castle.

straight-leg pants to the back of the closet?

Besides posing those problems, the two shows illustrated the physical hazard that accompanies the ennui of trend-seeking during market week.

Store presidents and their buyers were soundly jostled, along with hangers-on and fashion freaks, as they tried to enter the Bourse du Commerce where the Castelbajac show was presented. They resembled a medieval mob storming a castle.

A similar crush developed at the Hotel Intercontinental where Miyake showed.

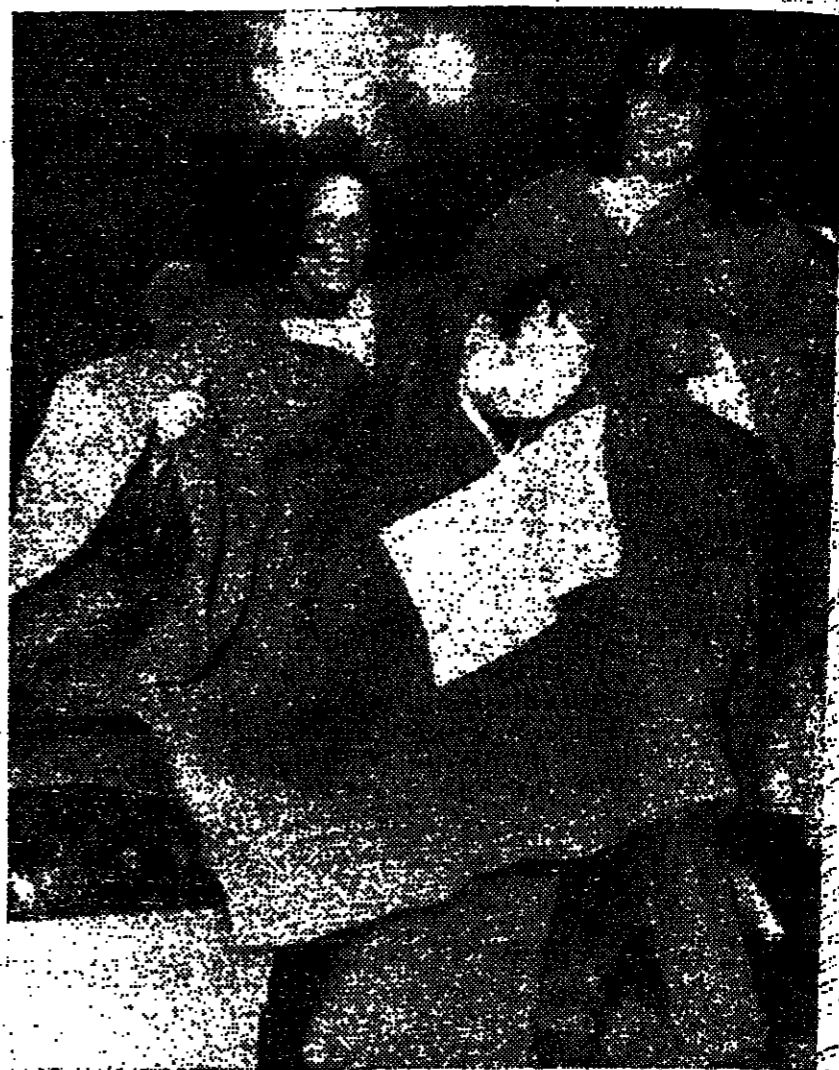
organized presentations at the Palais des Congrès at the Porte Maillot, another exposition site.

Emanuel Ungaro was the first of this crowd, showing his collection last night. He was followed today by Chloé, Givenchy and Dior.

Ungaro's contribution to the new look of pants is a stove-pipe cut worn under slender, straight wool dresses—call them chemises. Not a revolutionary arrangement, but one that works well enough, as do his sweaters, with their subtle variations of color and texture.

Some sweaters are shown under capes and over tights and leg warmers. These bear overtones of the 1960's. Who would have thought the 60's were ready for revival? Skirts tend to be knife-pleated at Ungaro and at other places as well. Along with dresses, they are shown in lovely prints and are quite fetching. Forget trends; these are handsome clothes.

At Chloé, Karl Lagerfeld comes out strongly for knickers that are not too skimpy, not too full, but cut just right. There are knitted knickers with matching tunics and coats, tweed knick-



Two-headed cape by Jean-Charles de Castelbajac—the fun and games department of the French fall fashion.

ers with matching jackets, silk ones with silk shirts.

If you like knickers, you'll love his. If not, tuck your pants into your Frye boots just as everybody else is doing and you'll get the same effect.

Lagerfeld has a feeling for lamé and Lurex glitter, which is faintly lamentable. It shows up in scarves tucked into the pockets of wool coats, sleeves poking out of knitted things and panels lined with glitter at the back of skinny dresses. The saving grace is that a woman wearing these things will look as if she's doing it just for fun.

The designer himself does things for fun, like showing Frye boots with everything, just as he showed sneakers with his summer clothes. He

cuts slits at the side of coats so he can pull scarves through them. He throws barrel-shaped muffs around the neck as other designers do little handbags.

Simple Is Best

His best things are his simple ones, with minimal seaming, minimal detail.

At Christian Dior, Marc Bohan's best things are his duffle coats. He does them in everything from broadly striped wools to marabou. They're three-quarter length, have pointy hoods and an insouciant, nonserious air.

In a more formal mood, he advocates crepe de chine tunics over straight leg pants, or flowering tunics over pants. It is still casual, but elegant too.

Hubert de Givenchy from the long swinging "misses" ais des Congrès and Dior, the clothes too, which provide quins with the show the fashion clothes are like as the women padded poplin colored striped pear for both.

Givenchy's sportclothes, superb. So a shirt-jackets, in His ankle-length skirts, in quilted squares, warp-printed to give evening hearty push. If for you.



Left: Givenchy's overshirt and tucked pants.

Above: Miyake's hooded top, tapered pants.

Right: Chloé's knickers, worn with sweaters.

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مكازم الأحيل

The Heroine of the State Department's Women

BARBARA GAMAREKIAN

Barbara Good, program officer for the United States National Commission for UNESCO, said, "The first 15 or 20 years, I thought it was absolutely hopeless. As a recruiter, I used to ask myself, 'How can I sell a young woman on a career that asks her to give up marriage?'"

Mrs. Bunker, who came into the Foreign Service by way of the Civil Service, said the only time she was aware of discrimination was at the beginning of her career. Women who had passed the Civil Service professional-level exam were passed over when appointments were made.

"But," she explained, "I think I was extraordinarily lucky in terms of timing—Pearl Harbor came along and suddenly opportunities opened up for women."

She is concerned that the Foreign Service does not lower its standards. "I think the important thing is that we have to stick to our standards—the national interest of the United States requires that recruiters maintain high standards," she said, adding, "We are doing everything we can to encourage women—I don't claim we've reached Nirvana—but the opportunities are there."

Others are not so sanguine. Still a "White, Male World" "When I go public, I have to find something good to say about the department," said one woman who asked that she not be identified, "but it is a rank-ridden establishment—and rank in this building is white and male—even the parking garage is a white, male world."

Alison Palmer is not only challenging that white, male world of the parking garage by protesting the basis on which parking permits are handed out, but she is also going back into the courts and filing a class action suit against the State Department on behalf of all women F.S.O.'s.

She said she feels that the reform movement within the department has been insignificant and that the Women's Action Organization is a "management-oriented group that is very inactive as far as I am concerned."

Asked if she did not fear that all of her protest activity might endanger her career, Miss Palmer, who is presently director of the Office of International Labor Affairs and is making \$32,000, replied, "I take it as a given fact that I will never receive another promotion."



The New York Times/Teresa Zabala

"I take it as a given fact," said Alison Palmer, "that I will never receive another promotion."

from three to five years longer to get promoted than men. Mrs. King, who joined the Foreign Service in 1965, said, "It took seven years to get them to take me seriously as a senior officer," although she concedes with a grin that "part of my problem has been my baby face."

At the age of 41, her face, she says, is just beginning to catch up with her chronological age. Availability for world-wide service and variety of experience are essential to a Foreign Service officer. But women officers, Mrs. King said, have had to contend with all the myths. In Moslem countries she would face purdah. In Latin countries she would face machismo. In Africa, she would face too much danger.

It was in 1921 that the first woman took the Foreign Service examination. Fifty years later there were only 139 women officers; today there are 297—about 9 percent of the corps. Seven women serve with ambassadorial rank, and the Foreign Service is headed by former Ambassador Carol Laise Bunker who was appointed Director General—the highest nonpolitical job in the Foreign Service—in 1974.

But there are still few women at the top. They make up only 3.8 percent of the super grades, 14.7 percent of the

middle level career jobs, and 47.7 percent of junior level positions. "Visibility is the name of the game," Mrs. King said. The Women's Action Organization is interested in getting more women officers in the inspection corps, on promotion panels, and as recruits.

There are now efforts to encourage more women to take the Foreign Service officer's examination, and last year more than a quarter of the applicants were women.

Together is Possible

They are no longer asked—as they once were—about their plans for marriage, and there are now more than 60 working Foreign Service couples. An attempt is made to assign them to the same post; if that is not possible and one has to go on leave during the spouse's tour of duty, he or she does not lose career status or other benefits.

The examination has also been opened up to wives of Foreign Service officers, and it is estimated that some 50 wives have taken it successfully. More than 28 former female F.S.O.'s, who had to resign when they married, have reapplied and have been reappointed. Another new effort is the special emphasis program

designed to hire women at the middle level of the service. Seven women have qualified.

In the past, women were not able to take dependents abroad, although men at the same rank were supplied with housing for families. Georgian Prince, Federal women's program coordinator, who has served abroad with her mother as a dependent, said, "There was a time when women with dependents were discouraged from a Foreign Service career—it was considered a problem at best, but that has all changed. Social prejudices have been pretty much swept away, and I know of several cases where single women overseas have adopted children."

Recruiting Seemed Hopeless

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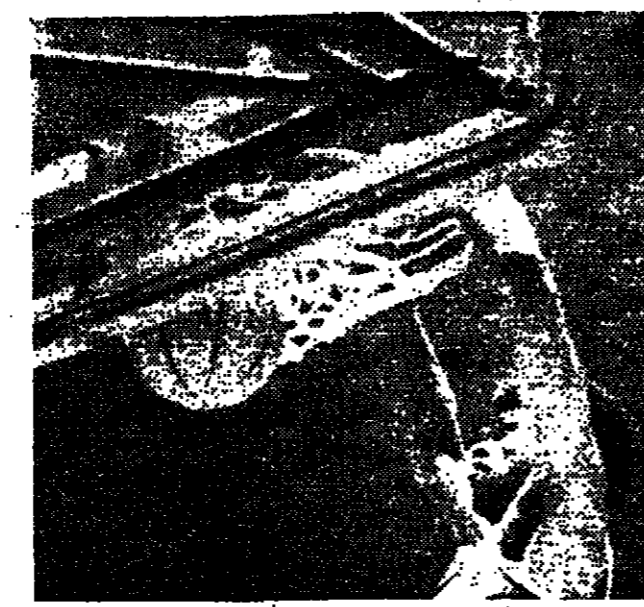
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Dunk Shot Back For College Fives

By GORDON S. WHITE JR.

Dunk shots are back in college basketball — proof that memories of Lew Alcindor (Kareem Abdul-Jabbar) no longer haunt those who played against the University of California, Los Angeles, in the late 1960's. The stuff shot was outlawed for high school and college basketball in March, 1967, two days after Alcindor led U.C.L.A. to the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship at the end of his sophomore or first varsity season. Nine years later the National Basketball Rules Committee reinstated the dunk. The action was taken last week.

John Carpenter of Rider College, who is chairman of the N.B.C.C., said, "Yes, I'd say it is because everyone's over the Alcindor syndrome in college basketball." Alcindor was not hampered by the elimination of the dunk shot since the 7-foot-2-inch New Yorker led U.C.L.A.



Lew Alcindor (Kareem Abdul-Jabbar) as he dunked a basket during his student playing days at U.C.L.A.

to the national title again in 1968 and 1969. The Bruins won four more consecutive national championships after Alcindor was graduated for a record of seven in a row.

John Wooden was the coach at U.C.L.A. during those championship seasons plus the three other title campaigns. He retired after U.C.L.A. won its 10th basketball championship a year ago.

Wooden, who had reason to be upset over the outlawing of the dunk shot nine years ago, expressed regret that the dunk has been returned to college basketball.

"I think it would have been better to leave it out," Wooden said yesterday.

Speaking by phone from Los Angeles, the 65-year-old former coach said, "I hated to see them put the dunk out at the time. But shortly after it was done I told Lew Alcindor 'It'll do nothing but make you a better basketball player. The things you will have to do will help you.'"

U.C.L.A. beat Houston in the semifinals of the N.C.A.A. tournament in 1967 and then defeated Dayton for the crown. A year later U.C.L.A. triumphed in Houston in a revenge game in the N.C.A.A. semifinals before beating North Carolina for the 1968 title.

Wooden said, "Most persons thought Alcindor was the reason for getting rid of the dunk. And he thought so, too. But I felt Houston had more to do with it than we did."

"Houston stuffed the ball all during pregame drills at the semifinals and tried during the game in 1967. As I remember, Kareem dunked the ball only a couple of times."

"I just think it's better for the players without the dunk. They'll get to do it in the pros. They become better players without the dunk in college. But the dunk, I know, adds a thrill dimension for the fans just like the pass behind the back. But, as you know, I never allowed the pass behind the back except on very, very rare occasions."

British Soccer Standing

By The Associated Press

ENGLISH LEAGUE			
First Division	W.T.L.	Pts.	Goal Diff.
Manchester United	15	23	+12
Liverpool	14	22	+10
Sheff. Wed.	14	21	+10
Sheff. Utd.	14	20	+10
Derby	14	19	+10
Nottingham	14	18	+10
Leeds	14	17	+10
Sheff. F.	14	16	+10
Sheff. B.	14	15	+10
Cardiff	14	14	+10
Sheff. P.	14	13	+10
Sheff. T.	14	12	+10
Sheff. C.	14	11	+10
Sheff. A.	14	10	+10
Sheff. W.	14	9	+10
Sheff. H.	14	8	+10
Sheff. L.	14	7	+10
Sheff. G.	14	6	+10
Sheff. D.	14	5	+10
Sheff. E.	14	4	+10
Sheff. F.	14	3	+10
Sheff. G.	14	2	+10
Sheff. H.	14	1	+10
Sheff. I.	14	0	+10

SCOTTISH LEAGUE			
First Division	W.T.L.	Pts.	Goal Diff.
Rangers	15	23	+12
Celtic	14	22	+10
Dundee Utd.	14	21	+10
Dundee	14	20	+10
Partick	14	19	+10
Greenock	14	18	+10
St. Johnstone	14	17	+10
Queen's Park	14	16	+10
East Fife	14	15	+10
East Dundee	14	14	+10
East Stirling	14	13	+10
East Perth	14	12	+10
East Lothian	14	11	+10
East Ayrshire	14	10	+10
East Ayrshire	14	9	+10
East Ayrshire	14	8	+10
East Ayrshire	14	7	+10
East Ayrshire	14	6	+10
East Ayrshire	14	5	+10
East Ayrshire	14	4	+10
East Ayrshire	14	3	+10
East Ayrshire	14	2	+10
East Ayrshire	14	1	+10
East Ayrshire	14	0	+10

British Football

By Reuters

ENGLISH LEAGUE			
Third Division	W.T.L.	Pts.	Goal Diff.
Sheff. Utd.	15	23	+12
Sheff. Wed.	14	22	+10
Sheff. F.	14	21	+10
Sheff. B.	14	20	+10
Sheff. T.	14	19	+10
Sheff. C.	14	18	+10
Sheff. A.	14	17	+10
Sheff. W.	14	16	+10
Sheff. H.	14	15	+10
Sheff. L.	14	14	+10
Sheff. G.	14	13	+10
Sheff. D.	14	12	+10
Sheff. E.	14	11	+10
Sheff. F.	14	10	+10
Sheff. G.	14	9	+10
Sheff. H.	14	8	+10
Sheff. I.	14	7	+10
Sheff. J.	14	6	+10
Sheff. K.	14	5	+10
Sheff. L.	14	4	+10
Sheff. M.	14	3	+10
Sheff. N.	14	2	+10
Sheff. O.	14	1	+10
Sheff. P.	14	0	+10

Wood, Field and Stream: Island Ease

By NELSON BRYANT

GRAND CAYMAN ISLAND, British West Indies—Other Caribbean islands may offer better bonafishing, bill-fishing, or angling for tarpon, but none combines these endeavors with the easy warmth of Grand Cayman's residents.

About 480 miles south of Miami and 178 miles west-northwest of Jamaica, Grand Cayman is 22 miles long and eight miles wide. Other and small Cayman islands include Cayman Brac and Little Cayman, the last named being well known among aficionados of the sport for its truly excellent angling for small to medium-sized bonefish.

The year-round population of the islands is about 13,000, most of them residing on Grand Cayman. Summer visitors to the three islands have, in recent years, reached nearly 80,000 annually.

The capital of the islands is George Town on Grand Cayman, founded during the reign of King George II, and the islands are a British dependent territory with a resident governor appointed by Queen Elizabeth II.

Although the average tourist may never have heard of Grand Cayman, the economic community is alert to its potential. There are presently 194 banks on the island, with 36 of them licensed to carry on business both on and off the islands. This plethora of banks is not an accident: There are no income, corporate profits, or capital gains taxes on the islands and no estate or death duties. The only direct tax is a \$2 fee levied on each male over 18.

The government raises funds through fees realized from business and bank licenses, stamp sales, import duties and bicycle taxes and automobile licenses.

Gran Cayman's banks are a recent arrival. In 1953, the island's first such institution, Barclay's Bank, opened.

One may, as many Americans do, limit one's activities on Grand Cayman to the many posh hotels, moving from bedroom or apartment to beachfront to cocktail party, to an occasional foray into the more expensive night spots.

On the other hand, one may rent a house or a condominium apartment — the Victoria House is an example of the latter — and shop for food in the island's markets, and supplement one's diet with self-caught or gathered vahoo, tuna, grouper, snapper, yellowtail or conch.

There is no middle man in the island's fishing industry — the fish are sold at dockside to individuals, hotels and restaurants.

One may even learn — as this writer did — how to separate a ripe coconut from its husk with a machete. Be advised, however, that the average Caymanian doesn't favor the coconut as Americans know it — the nut in which the flesh has firmed and the liquid nearly dried up.

Caymanians laboring in the bush learned long ago that the green coconut, filled with milk and with soft, slightly astringent, partly-formed meat is an excellent thirst quencher on a hot afternoon. Under coconut palms one often finds green nuts with a single hole in them from which the cool milk has been quaffed.

Bonafishing off Grand Cayman is limited, for there are few of the extensive shallows or flats needed for such endeavors. Still, landlocked tarpon may be taken on the island, and larger members of the same species prowl its shores. The extent of Grand Cayman's open water tarpon fishery has not been truly ascertained, primarily, one must suppose, because the tarpon is a fourth-rate food fish. Why waste time with a fish that's scarcely worth eating?

Charter boats, ranging from outboard powered skiffs to available for bottom fishing, bonefishing and tarpon.

In the more expensive restaurants prices are comparable to those encountered in the better restaurants of the Northeastern United States, particularly when one realizes that four Caymanian dollars are worth five United States dollars.

Again, however, if one gathers some of his own food and patronizes so-called native restaurants, the cost of a Caymanian vacation may be held in hand. One of the better known eating places in this category is Welly's Cool Spot on the outskirts of George Town on the North Sound Road. Only island cooking — from turtle steak to soup of the day — is served at Welly's.

The Chicago White Sox trimmed their roster to 28 by cutting four players including an unconditional release to Claude Osteen, 36, a major leaguer for the last 15 years, nine with Los Angeles. Osteen has 196 career victories, was a National League all-star three times and appeared in two World Series, both with the Dodgers. He came to the White Sox last year from the St. Louis Cardinals.

Precedent for Flyers PHILADELPHIA (UPI) — The Philadelphia Flyers are the only National Hockey League expansion team to win the Stanley Cup. They have won it twice in a row. Since 1967, the league has expanded from six to 18 clubs.

Wood, Field and Stream: Island Ease

By NELSON BRYANT

GRAND CAYMAN ISLAND, British West Indies—Other Caribbean islands may offer better bonafishing, bill-fishing, or angling for tarpon, but none combines these endeavors with the easy warmth of Grand Cayman's residents.

About 480 miles south of Miami and 178 miles west-northwest of Jamaica, Grand Cayman is 22 miles long and eight miles wide. Other and small Cayman islands include Cayman Brac and Little Cayman, the last named being well known among aficionados of the sport for its truly excellent angling for small to medium-sized bonefish.

The year-round population of the islands is about 13,000, most of them residing on Grand Cayman. Summer visitors to the three islands have, in recent years, reached nearly 80,000 annually.

The capital of the islands is George Town on Grand Cayman, founded during the reign of King George II, and the islands are a British dependent territory with a resident governor appointed by Queen Elizabeth II.

Although the average tourist may never have heard of Grand Cayman, the economic community is alert to its potential. There are presently 194 banks on the island, with 36 of them licensed to carry on business both on and off the islands. This plethora of banks is not an accident: There are no income, corporate profits, or capital gains taxes on the islands and no estate or death duties. The only direct tax is a \$2 fee levied on each male over 18.

The government raises funds through fees realized from business and bank licenses, stamp sales, import duties and bicycle taxes and automobile licenses.

Gran Cayman's banks are a recent arrival. In 1953, the island's first such institution, Barclay's Bank, opened.

One may, as many Americans do, limit one's activities on Grand Cayman to the many posh hotels, moving from bedroom or apartment to beachfront to cocktail party, to an occasional foray into the more expensive night spots.

On the other hand, one may rent a house or a condominium apartment — the Victoria House is an example of the latter — and shop for food in the island's markets, and supplement one's diet with self-caught or gathered vahoo, tuna, grouper, snapper, yellowtail or conch.

There is no middle man in the island's fishing industry — the fish are sold at dockside to individuals, hotels and restaurants.

One may even learn — as this writer did — how to separate a ripe coconut from its husk with a machete. Be advised, however, that the average Caymanian doesn't favor the coconut as Americans know it — the nut in which the flesh has firmed and the liquid nearly dried up.

Caymanians laboring in the bush learned long ago that the green coconut, filled with milk and with soft, slightly astringent, partly-formed meat is an excellent thirst quencher on a hot afternoon. Under coconut palms one often finds green nuts with a single hole in them from which the cool milk has been quaffed.

Bonafishing off Grand Cayman is limited, for there are few of the extensive shallows or flats needed for such endeavors. Still, landlocked tarpon may be taken on the island, and larger members of the same species prowl its shores. The extent of Grand Cayman's open water tarpon fishery has not been truly ascertained, primarily, one must suppose, because the tarpon is a fourth-rate food fish. Why waste time with a fish that's scarcely worth eating?

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People in Sports

Danforth Named Tulane Coach

Roy Danforth's return to the South, was only one of several moves made by basketball coaches yesterday. Danforth, the coach at Syracuse for the last eight seasons, during which he compiled a 145-71, won-loss record, said he had returned to six straight post-season tournaments, was named the new coach at Tulane. He succeeds Charles Moir, who left to coach Virginia Tech.

"I'm extremely excited about being in New Orleans," said the 40-year-old Danforth, a 1962 College Division All-American and assistant coach at Southern Mississippi, and then head coach at Pearl River (Miss.) Junior College before moving to Syracuse.

"I'm inheriting a program on the move and I intend to keep it that way. A coach shouldn't have any trouble recruiting a city [New Orleans] like this."

Danforth's contract is reported to be for three years at \$30,000 a year. He said one of his first projects would be to get all Tulane home games moved into the Louisiana Superdome. The Green Wave, 18-9 last season, their best showing in 20 years, played nine games in the Superdome last season, and eight at home. An assistant at Syracuse, Tom Green, will go with Danforth.

In other basketball moves, Dave Pritchett, an assistant coach at Maryland for the last three years, was named head coach at Davidson. Pritchett, 33, was hired after Gerry Walters changed his mind over the weekend and decided to retain his head coaching job at Dartmouth. Walters had been named to succeed the ousted Bo Briles at Davidson on March 29.

Fordham's new head coach, Dick Stewart, named Power Memorial's Brendan Malone as an assistant coach yesterday. Malone, 36, guided Power to a 110-39 record in his six years at the school, including two Catholic High School Athletic Association championships (1972 and 1976). He was named C.H.S.A.A. coach of the year three times. Malone's new basketball coach, Eldon Miller, has selected Gerald Sears of Miami (Ohio) and Charles Machock, a Ball State assistant, as his aides.

Turning from basketball to volleyball is Alex Groza, the former University of Kentucky all-American, who was general manager and an interim coach of the American Basketball Association's San Diego Sails (formerly the Conquistadors). Groza has been named vice president and general manager of the San Diego Breakers of the International Volleyball Association. The Sails were disbanded last year.

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Sports Today

BASEBALL
Yankees vs. Mets. at Fort Lauderdale, 8 P.M. (Radio-WNEW, 8 P.M.)

BASKETBALL
Knicks vs. Braves, at Buffalo. (Television — Channel 9, 8 P.M.)

HARNESS RACING
Yonkers Raceway, Central and Yonkers Avenues, 8 P.M. Freehold (N.J.) Raceway, 1 P.M. Monticello (N.Y.) Raceway, 1 P.M.

HOCKEY
Islanders vs. Vancouver Canucks, Stanley Cup playoffs, at Nassau Coliseum, Uniondale, L.I. 8 P.M. (Radio-WJMC, 8 P.M.)

THOROUGHBRED RACING
Aqueduct (Queens) Race Track, 1:30 P.M.

High Tides Around New York

Locality	High	Low
Sandy Hook	10:15	4:15
Brooklyn	10:15	4:15
Manhattan	10:15	4:15
Queens	10:15	4:15
Long Beach	10:15	4:15
Staten Island	10:15	4:15
Westchester	10:15	4:15
Putnam	10:15	4:15
Rockland	10:15	4:15
Orange	10:15	4:15
Ulster	10:15	4:15
Delaware	10:15	4:15
Montgomery	10:15	4:15
Washington	10:15	4:15
Prince Georges	10:15	4:15
Stafford	10:15	4:15
Charles	10:15	4:15
Montgomery	10:15	4:15
Prince Georges	10:15	4:15
Stafford	10:15	4:15
Charles	10:15	4:15

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Sport. 4 spd. AM/FM stereo. 4 dr. 20,000 mi. in excellent condition. \$12,900. After \$1,000 down.

AUDI 73 100LS
Sport. 4 spd. AM/FM stereo. 4 dr. 20,000 mi. in excellent condition. \$12,900. After \$1,000 down.

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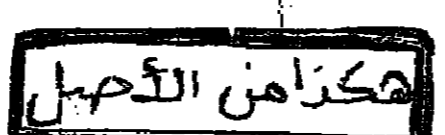
JAGUAR 75 XJ6
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City workers picketing in front of Candlestick Park, the home of the Giants, in San Francisco yesterday.

Strike Threatens Giants' Opener

By KOPPEL... SAN FRANCISCO, April 5... But there is a picket line at the ball park... The strike may be settled at any time, of course, and the postponement of the series might not materialize.

Grant, Seaver Huddle

By MURRAY CHASS... FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., April 5... In exchange for the star quarterback, the 49ers gave New England Tom Owen, a 23-year-old quarterback...

49ers Obtain Plunkett In Deal With Patriots

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5 (AP)—Jim Plunkett, who missed most of last season because of injuries, became a San Francisco 49er today in a trade with the New England Patriots... Plunkett had indicated to the Patriots he would play out his option this year.



A smiling Jim Plunkett, accompanied by his new coach, Monte Clark of the 49ers, meets the press in San Francisco. Quarterback was traded by New England Patriots.



Morton Levy, president of Roosevelt Raceway, during recent news conference.

Issue and Debate: Should the States Take Over Racing?

By STEVE CADY... Last Thursday, Rhode Island stunned the racing world by telling its two thoroughbred tracks they would get no more pari-mutuel dates until they had merged or renovated their facilities.

Islanders Wary of Playoffs

By ROBIN HERMAN... The big jet returning the New York Islanders home took off in Atlanta's hot night air... The three-time Cy Young Award winner, who last year won 22 games and lost only 9, wore a blue Mets' warmup jacket over a T-shirt with the warning, "Here comes trouble."

Berths open... A.A. SOLDAPER... 30 games... National Basketball Association... \$199... WOL...

Dave Anderson: Young Trottier Is Out of 'Our League'

In only four seasons, the New York Islanders have generated two instant traditions—a dramatic improvement each year as a team and their slapstick commemoration of each other's birthdays with a pie in the celebrant's face... The Image Problem... But the Islanders have a psychological problem. Unlike last year, they're now expected to win, at least in the early rounds.

Air Canada is the only airline that flies non-stop to Montréal, Toronto and Winnipeg. Includes an image of an Air Canada airplane and promotional text.

Clubs Se
pen Play

Issue and Debate: Should the States Take Control of the Race Tracks?

Continued From Page 43

tracks retain. The bonus, amounting to about \$7 million since 1973, has been attacked recently by the State Commission on Investigation and the Office of Legislative Oversight and Analysis.

In separate reports, the two groups have charged the tracks with camouflaging their economic condition by permitting themselves to be "financially drained" by parent corporations. While holding out a tin cup in Albany, the tracks are said to have funneled millions in income to Madison Square Garden, owner of Roosevelt Raceway, and Runnald Associates, the Rooney family corporation that owns Yonkers.

In this climate, two basic questions are raised: 1. To maximize par-mutuel revenue, should the states buy their tracks and operate them directly or transfer control to public-benefit groups? 2. If private, dividend-paying operation is to be retained,

can the states continue to take out for more than the "reasonable" tax revenue rating was designed by law to provide?

The Background

Long before pari-mutuel betting, taxation was likened to the art of plucking a goose: "Extracting the most feathers with the least amount of hissing."

For pure extraction, few methods of taxation have come close to matching the revenue-producing efficiency of track pari-mutuel machines. In New York, where the takeout is the highest in the nation, they pluck \$200 million or more a year for state and city.

The betting handles are misleading. The key to extraction comes from "churning" much smaller sums of money: taxing it each time it is bet and rebet during a day or night at the track.

As the money exchanged between winners and losers gets squeezed through the "churning" writer's race after race, it disappears as inevi-

tably as water from a spundried towel. With a basic takeout of 17 percent on regular wagers and 25 on triples, the extraction for a full card of racing runs to more than 80 percent. In other words, four of every five betting dollars taken to the track do not go home with the bettors.

In the 1940's and 1950's, when racing began producing huge revenues for various states, owning a track was the equivalent of having a license to print money. Most tracks enjoyed a gambling monopoly in their area, and date conflicts were virtually nonexistent. So the money rolled in—for the racing industry, track operators and government.

Eventually, nonracing states decided to tie the industry to a piece of the pie. In some, such as Pennsylvania and Vermont, the tactics resembled the illegal "slant drilling" methods familiar to the oil industry: finding oil by angling a well under somebody else's property. New tracks were built near state lines close to pop-

ulation centers in neighboring states.

At the same time, as government's search for tax revenue increased, racing seasons were extended and tracks within the same market began competing in head-to-head conflict. Now the pigeons are coming home to roost. Or, to change the metaphor, the goose that lays the golden eggs of pari-mutuel tax revenue is beginning to look like a plucked and tired chicken.

In areas where too much racing (flat, harness and dog) and too heavy a takeout have jeopardized the market, states are forced to re-evaluate traditional approaches to track operation and revenue collection.

Pro State Control

To a large degree, the 31 states in which pari-mutuel racing is legal already "control" the operation. They grant licenses to franchise holders, assign racing dates, appoint commissioners and, as major partners, take substantial chunks of revenue.

Last year, their share of the pari-mutuel handle, apart from various other taxes, amounted to more than \$300 million.

Certain segments of the racing industry have been just as eager for longer seasons and more tracks, because it means more money in the pot. In an era of \$7 million breeding stallions, \$700,000 yearlings and \$250,000 stakes races, small owners have been driven out of racing by the thousands. Meanwhile, many big owners and breeders benefit by tax shelters that allow them to write off racing losses against revenue from other business ventures.

Given the need for tax revenue, the inflated purse structure and a profit squeeze on management, it has been argued that dividend-paying private corporations no longer can or should expect to profit from racing.

Proponents of this view feel that states should buy the tracks and lease them back to public-benefit groups or nondividend-paying private corporations, such as

the New York Racing Association. The N.Y.R.A. operates thoroughbred racing on "not-for-profit" basis at Aqueduct, Belmont Park and Saratoga. Yet, because of the state's big bite of the takeout, even the N.Y.R.A. finds itself with cash-flow problems.

The New York flat and the downstate harness tracks face a new threat now from New Jersey's state-owned Meadowlands track, due to open next fall in the Hackensack Meadows just across the Hudson River from midtown Manhattan. With 100 days or nights of thoroughbred racing and 100 or more nights of harness racing, the new track was designed as much for New Jersey as for New York residents.

More moderate approaches to racing can be found in Nebraska and Kentucky. Ak-Sar-Ben, a not-for-profit thoroughbred track in Omaha, is run by the 57,000-member Knights of Ak-Sar-Ben. It gets 10 percent of the handle, compared to 5 for the state, yet generated \$3.3-million in pari-mutuel tax revenue last year from its 56-day meeting.

Profits are plowed back into the operation or turned over to youth groups or other charitable organizations. The track, in a city with a population of 370,000, has a daily average attendance of 15,500. Aqueduct, drawing on a population of many millions, averages fewer than 20,000 customers a day, down from the 30,000 it used to average before off-track betting.

A similar not-for-profit operation is conducted at the Keeneland track in Kentucky. Here again the takeout represents moderation: 4 1/2 percent for the state, 10 1/2 for the track. And here again the amount of racing is carefully controlled: 15 days in April, 15 in October.

Anti State Control

Spokesmen for the status quo argue that private, profit-making operation of tracks makes for a better product than the state could provide. Promotional ability and racing expertise are among the advantages claimed.

The main problems, the private-enterprise group contends, are conflicts among tracks in the same area; unrealistically heavy reliance by government on pari-mutuel tax revenue, and spiraling costs that erode management's profit margin.

This group cites the case of Narragansett Park as a classic illustration of its point about date conflicts. Until eight years ago, the four New England thoroughbred tracks had a non-conflicting schedule. When Suffolk Downs stepped in and said, "We're taking '200 days,'" said J. Alden Dooley, general manager of Narragansett, "they got 'em. And all of us started going downhill."

Thirty years ago, the Rhode Island track had a daily average betting handle of \$1.1 million. Today, even with dollars worth so much less, the average is \$385,000 a day. Where once the track drew crowds of 40,000, it now gets 2,900 on weekdays, 5,000 on Saturdays. Its stock slipped from \$30 a share to \$5 a share.

To keep the track going, the state of Rhode Island has cut its share of the takeout several times, to the point where the track now gets 12 percent of the state. But conflicts with Suffolk Downs (East Boston) and Rockingham Park (Salem, N.H.), plus increasing competition from harness tracks and dog tracks, have brought Gansett close to insolvency.

On the brighter side, proponents of private operation point to Oaklawn Park in Hot Springs, Ark., a city with a population of 35,000. Oaklawn, in a non-conflict area, drew a crowd of 44,000 to its Arkansas Derby last Saturday. Aqueduct had 35,014 the same day.

The major warning sounded by a number of prominent tracks is that racing operations should not be allowed to come under the control of conglomerates. Profits can be concealed too easily by such corporations, it is argued, with income siphoned off to other enterprises.

The Outlook

With a record attendance of 82.3 million in 1975, horse

Seaver Huddles With Grant

Continued From Page 43

other's proposals, not unlike the more general negotiations blodding on between the owners and the players. This difference of opinion, however, was far simpler to understand: it was a matter of money.

Seaver, ironically, had wanted to talk contract last November, before an arbitra-

tor and two Federal courts told baseball's club owners that they could renew their players' contracts for only one year and not forever. The Mets probably could have had the 21-year-old pitcher at bargain rates at that time.

But when they finally began a couple of weeks ago, Seaver wanted something like \$825,000 for three years. One week ago, the Mets countered

with an involved offer based on performance, an incentive contract that is illegal under the rules of baseball.

Seaver would get a certain amount of money, supposedly under \$200,000 a season, but would be eligible for more dollars if he won a certain number of games, perhaps 18 or 19. However, he stood to lose money from the base salary if he didn't win a certain number of games.

Grant acknowledged that that type of contract was illegal, but said he would fight to have it approved by the commissioner.

Seaver saved him the trouble, though, rejecting the proposal and counteroffer with a restrained version of his original demand. The money was believed to be about the same, though, and the Mets rejected it.

While Seaver, Grant and McDonald met among the Yankees in the 51st meeting between the teams, Dave Kingman knocked in a first-inning run with a sacrifice fly and Felix Millan scored on Roy Stalizer's grounder after he tripped in the second. John Malack was superb, limiting the Yankees to three hits in seven innings, but the Yankees took advantage of Jerry Kosman's error on a double play ball and scored the tying runs in the ninth.

A double steal set up the first run on Munson's grounder and the second scored on a suicide squeeze bunt by Chris Chambliss.

Maddox on Disabled List

The Yankees placed Elliott Maddox and Tom Robson on the 21-day disabled list. Maddox, who underwent surgery last September for a knee injury he suffered in June, has been working out slowly and will remain in Florida until his knee is healthy again.

Robson, a first baseman whom the Yankees acquired in the winter free-agent draft, has been admitted to a local hospital with a back ailment. He has been placed in traction.

Yonkers Entries

Horses listed in order of post positions.

FIRST—\$7,500, trot, Class C-1, m.f.

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DERBY-BOUND: Honest Pleasure, being led up a plane yesterday in Lexington, Ky., by John Nazareth, an assistant trainer. The Kentucky Derby favorite is scheduled to run in the Blue Grass Stakes on April 22.

City Strike Threatens Giant-Dodger Opener

Continued From Page 43

stop fashion, so as to make Casey Stengel seem a bit by comparison. All that excitement has been focused on the opening series, which is expected to spark the fans' resurgence that will lead to a season attendance of a million or more.

But if that first weekend is wiped out, it will never be made up. The Giants must spend the next 10 days on the road. When they get back to Candlestick on April 23, they will be playing Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Chicago, hardly the most attractive possible opponents by local standards. Then they will go away again for two whole weeks before returning in mid-May, to play San Diego and Cincinnati.

The next scheduled visit

of the Dodgers is a weekend at the end of July, and if that has to include double-headers (to make up the opening games), it will mean more economic loss.

The results are the possibility of a bad start, which will hurt fan enthusiasm seriously after the enormous buildup of hope over the last two months. If a bad start includes the Dodger series, at least that 100,000 will be in; if the opening series is wiped out, and then the team finally opens at home with a losing record, ticket sales may be seriously eroded.

For several weeks, the Giant management sweated out the possibility that a player strike might delay the season. They did not expect to be hit from the blind side by a city strike.

A.A.U. Swim Results

SUNDAY'S FINALS AT LONG BEACH, CALIF.

100-Yard Freestyle (M) 1:00.00

200-Yard Freestyle (M) 2:00.00

400-Yard Freestyle (M) 4:00.00

800-Yard Freestyle (M) 8:00.00

1,600-Yard Freestyle (M) 16:00.00

3,200-Yard Freestyle (M) 32:00.00

6,400-Yard Freestyle (M) 64:00.00

12,800-Yard Freestyle (M) 128:00.00

25,600-Yard Freestyle (M) 256:00.00

51,200-Yard Freestyle (M) 512:00.00

102,400-Yard Freestyle (M) 1024:00.00

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27,487,788,694,400-Yard Freestyle (M) 274877886944:00.00

Aqueduct Race Charts

© 1975, by Triangle Publications, Inc. (The Daily Racing Form)

Monday, April 5, 7:55 day. Weather clear, track fast.

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People and Business

McCloy Asks Payoff Law Delay

John J. McCloy, who headed a committee that investigated illegal political payoffs by the Gulf Oil Corporation, said yesterday that corporate attitudes on foreign payoffs had undergone a "revolutionary change since recent public disclosures of the slush funds" and suggested that Congress delay enacting any new legislation to remedy these ills.



The New York Times/Gerome Tamas
John J. McCloy during testimony in Washington yesterday

He told the Senate Banking Committee that corporate officials formerly took the attitude that bribes in foreign countries were customary and acceptable.

"However," he said, "Gulf Oil Corporation disclosures of \$12.3 million in questionable foreign payments and contributions and the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation's \$24.3 million in payments have had a major impact in corporation board rooms."

Mr. McCloy declared that a "change in thinking, indeed a revolution, in regard to these so-called questionable payments has been brought about."

He then asked the committee to delay writing any new laws regarding foreign payoffs "because of the complexity of the problems."

Mr. McCloy, a prominent New York lawyer, is 80 years old and is a partner in the law firm of Milbank, Tweed Hadley & McCloy. He formerly was president of the International Bank for reconstruction and development and served as an Assistant Secretary of Defense from April 1941 to November 1945. Mr. McCloy was appointed United States High Commissioner for Germany in June 1949.

James J. Needham, chairman of the New York Stock Exchange, gave a strong endorsement yesterday to Administration proposals to broaden ownership of stocks and tax law changes designed to encourage capital investment.

Testifying before the Senate Finance Committee, he referred specifically to the proposed Broadened Stock Ownership Plan and the existing Employee Stock Ownership Plan. He said that as a result of special tax provisions, the employee plan facilitates the raising of capital by corporations by means of stock transfers to employees.

"Both plans are giant steps toward reversing the decline in individual share ownership," he said, "and would encourage millions of Americans who have the means to participate in securities investments to do so."

Ownership Plan, first proposed in President Ford's State of the Union Message, equity investments up to \$1,500 a year would be deductible from taxable income for individuals earning \$20,000 a year or less, while those earning between \$20,000 and \$40,000 would be eligible for deductions on a decreasing scale.

Mr. Needham suggested the upper limit of eligibility be put at \$25,000, rather than \$20,000 a year.

Cornell Maier, president and chief executive of the Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation, warned yesterday that unless Americans became more involved as citizens, the country would suffer a continuing erosion of individual liberties and "an increase in regulatory totalitarianism."

Citing a recent Roper poll reporting that 71 percent of the American people believe the country is on the wrong track, Mr. Maier said at the annual meeting of the American Business Press in Phoenix that it might just mean that the American people are about ready to say "enough of this foolishness."

Mr. Maier told the Association of Trade Magazine Publishers that the current lack of citizen involvement had spawned a group that he called the "dismantlers." This group, he said, would tear down the American system and establish a new one based on its ideas of what was best for the nation.

regulatory agencies, he said some of them capriciously and with little or no evidence "have killed or seriously maimed whole industries and even now threaten others." He named no agencies or industries.

The paper industry was caught by surprise on Jan. 8 when the giant international Paper Company announced the resignation of Judson Hannigan as president in an apparent policy dispute. He had joined International Paper in 1948 following his graduation from Dartmouth College and worked his way to the top operating post of the world's largest papermaker.

Yesterday, the world's largest packaging manufacturer, the Continental Can Company, announced that Mr. Hannigan, who is 51, had been named executive president of Continental Forest Industries and vice president of the parent company.

JOE CHANGES: Edward H. Budd was elected president and chief operating officer of the Travelers Corporation, succeeding Morrison H. Beach, who remains chairman and chief executive officer. Mr. Budd, who is 42 years old, formerly was a senior vice president... Robert L. Borchardt, formerly executive vice president, has been elected president of the Repton Corporation. In his new post, he succeeds Herbert H. Borchardt, who continues as chairman and chief executive officer.

ALEXANDER R. HAMMER

ASARCO IS RAISING CADMIUM PRICES

25-Cent-a-Pound Increase Set by Leading Producer

By GENE SMITH

Asarco Inc., announced yesterday an increase of 25 cents a pound for cadmium products. This will make the new price for cadmium metal and oxide in ton lots \$2.75 a pound delivered in the continental United States. On March 8, Asarco, the leading producer, had raised its cadmium price by 50 cents a pound to the \$2.50 level. It was then followed by the St. Joe Minerals Corporation. Yesterday the other producers took no action on pricing.

In London, Johnson Matthey & Company, a leading precious metals refiner and distributor, announced that the Rustenburg Platinum Mines of South Africa planned to increase its minimum sterling price for platinum group metals today. It added that dollar prices would remain unchanged. The new sterling prices will be: platinum \$33.50 against \$31.50; palladium \$21.50 against \$21; iridium \$162 against \$158, and rhodium \$162 against \$158.

The Canadian International Paper Company and Domtar Packaging Ltd. announced yesterday that, as of April 1, their prices for basic kraft linerboard had been increased by \$25 a ton to \$265 for the 42-pound weight, while the 50-pound grade was raised by \$20 a ton and corrugating medium by \$25 a ton. Consolidated-Bathurst Ltd., said it would make similar moves on April 19 and would also raise the price of corrugated boxes by about 9 to 10 percent on April 21.

Treasury Bill Yields Mixed at Weekly Sale

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 5—Yields were mixed on Treasury bills auctioned today in both the 91-day and 180-day maturities. The average rate for the three-month bill was 4.957 percent, up from 4.929 percent for the preceding week. The average rate for the six-month bill was 5.293 percent, down from 5.327 percent from the previous week.

Table with columns for Treasury bill maturities and yields. Includes rows for 91-day, 180-day, and 3-month bills.

No Shift in Policy Voted By Fed Unit on Feb. 17

WASHINGTON, April 5 (Reuters)—The Federal Open Market Committee voted no essential change in monetary policy at its meeting on Feb. 17, according to a summary of committee minutes issued today.

It decided that operations in the period immediately after the meeting should be directed toward maintaining the then-prevailing bank reserve and money market conditions by holding Federal funds at a rate of about 4.75 percent. The committee decided that the basic money supply—M1—should grow at annual rates of 5 to 9 percent during the February and March period and that the more broadly defined money supply—M2—should grow at 9 to 13 percent. The committee's actions are customarily reported 45 days after its meeting.

Strike's End Lifts Amex and Counter; Trading Moderate

Encouraged by the weekend settlement of the nationwide trucking strike, prices on the American Stock Exchange and in the over-the-counter market registered gains yesterday in moderate trading. At the end of trading, the Amex market-value index was ahead 0.80 to 104.89, with advances outnumbering declines by 449 to 253. The price of an average share rose 8 cents. Volume rose to 3.46 million shares from 3.10 million shares on Friday.

Volume of trading in issues listed on the Amex, including transactions on regional exchanges and in the over-the-counter market, rose to 3.60 million shares, from 3.22 million shares on Friday.

In the counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index added 0.76 to 99.06 while the composite index advanced 0.80 to 91.43. A total of 531 issues rose while 311 fell. Turnover increased to 6.81 million shares from 6.23 million on Friday.

Option trading on the Amex rose to 37,796 contracts from 29,703 on Friday. Open interest totaled 787,402 unexpired or unexercised contracts. On the Chicago Board Option Exchange, 74,618 contracts traded, against 76,102 on Friday. Open interest amounted to 1,337,510 contracts.

The most active issue on the Amex for the second consecutive session was Pan Ocean Oil, which closed unchanged at 18 1/4 on a turnover of 221,100 shares.

GUILTY PLEA IS MADE IN CASE ON SHIP LOAN

Michael A. Panayotopoulos of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., president of Intercontinental Mining and Abrasives Inc., admitted yesterday that he made a false statement in 1972 about a ship charter to get a Chemical Bank loan of \$343,000 for his corporation.

Mr. Panayotopoulos, who pleaded guilty during a recess in the trial of a former vice president of the National Bank of North America, in the Federal District Court in Manhattan, had been next in line for trial.

A 127-count indictment opened last Sept. 15 alleged a conspiracy by two Greek ship magnates, three former National Bank of North America officers and six others to defraud banks of \$60 million on tanker and freighter loans.

Judge Milton Pollack set June 7 for sentencing of Mr. Panayotopoulos, who could get years imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine.

The trial of Joseph Merriam of North Merrick, L.L., a former National Bank ship loan president accused of sharing in \$70,000 in payoffs from owners for aiding loan applications, continued yesterday awaiting sentence in Judge Shevin, 94, of New Rochelle former assistant vice president of the bank, who admitted earlier that he got \$10,000 on Christmas Eve, 1971.

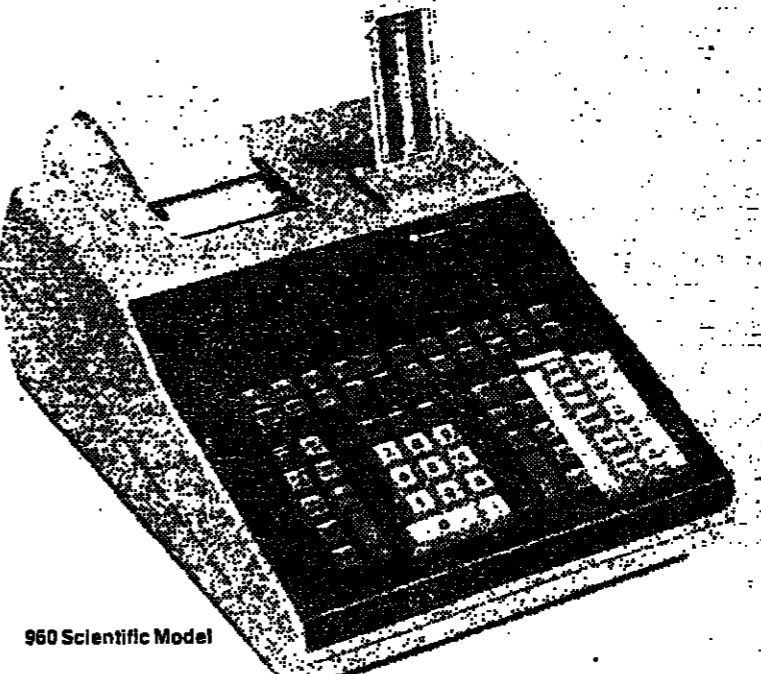
The waste of figuring over and over... is over.

Rockwell programmable calculators replace repetitious machine figuring with pre-programmed magnetic cards. They can automatically provide fast, accurate answers to complex business, scientific or statistical routines. For instance, the Rockwell 960 Scientific Programmable Calculator makes it easy for the scientist or engineer to write, edit, preserve and use programs to solve equations and process data. And it can speed work flow, help eliminate errors and reduce overhead costs.

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Rockwell makes it easy

98% of America's women still wear bras.



Why does that matter to Esmark?

Because Esmark's newest family member is Playtex, and Playtex has the largest single share of the vigorous U.S. market for bras.

There's no guesswork to it. The latest Playtex nationwide survey (a new one is conducted every six months) showed that 98% of all women 15 years or over wore a bra at some time during the preceding week, 93% wore a bra at least 4 days of the week, while 84% wore a bra every day. 93% had purchased one or more bras in the past year.

Obviously a solid market, and Playtex is number one in it. Playtex is also number one in girdles, household rubber gloves, and baby nursers. And, despite a relatively late start in tampons, it already ranks second in this fast-growing market.

Playtex sales in the six-year period, 1970 through 1975, increased by 73.7%.

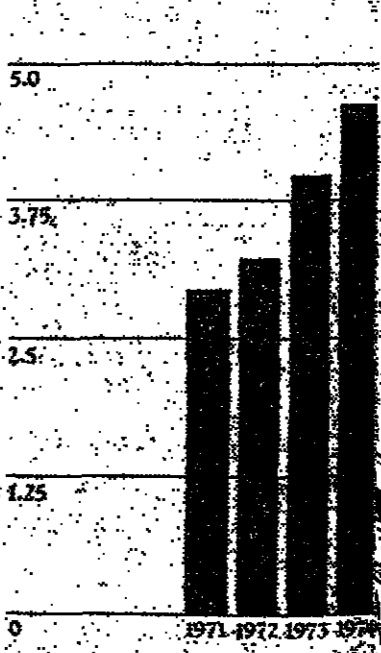
Market strength. Profitability. Growth. These are the hallmarks which have guided the formation of Esmark's entire corporate family. Swift & Company in foods. Vickers Energy in petroleum. Estech in chemicals and fertilizers. GSI in financial services. And Playtex.

Prior to the addition of Playtex, Esmark's sales in the past five years have increased from \$3 billion to \$4.7 billion, its earnings per share on a fully diluted basis from \$1.57 to \$4.74.

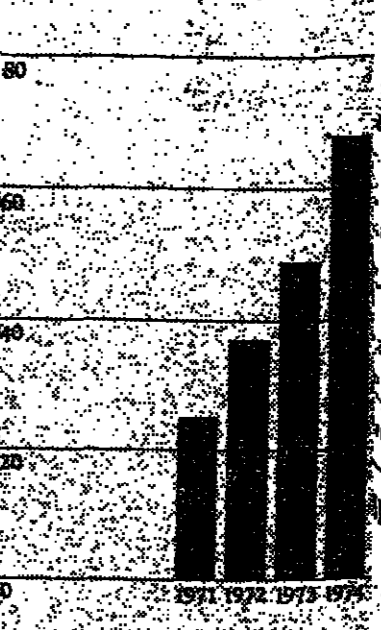
Esmark is the 27th largest corporation, and one of 30 whose common stocks establish the Dow Jones averages. But in a way that's just the beginning. The reason Esmark acquired Playtex is that consumer products have an exciting future and Esmark is a family of future-minded companies.

If you would like to know more about Playtex or Esmark, please write to P.L. Thomas, Esmark, Inc., 55 East Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois 60603.

Revenues in billions of dollars



Net earnings in millions of dollars



ESMARK

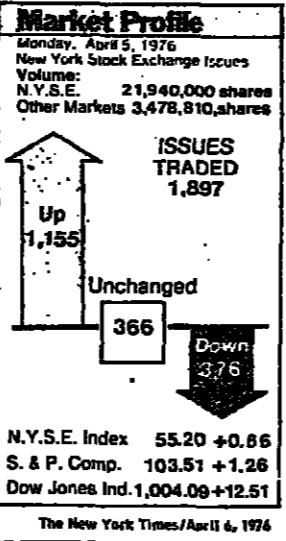
مكازم الأحصیل

IA PLANS ECONOMY

Dow Climbs 12.51 As Volume Widens

Advance Is Biggest Since March 24

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN
Powered initially by settlement of the nationwide trucking strike over the weekend, the stock market moved ahead sharply yesterday in accelerated trading. The Dow Jones industrial average rose by 12.51 points at the end of the first hour, gained ground steadily during the session to finish at 1,004.09 with a sparkling advance of 12.51 points.



This more than wiped out last week's net loss of slightly over a dozen points. More-over, it marked the best single-day advance since March 24 when the bluechip indicator moved up 13.78 points to close at a 38-month high of 1,009.21. While settlement of the trucking strike removed one area of uncertainty — thus averting fears that a prolonged walkout would hamstring the economy recovery — analysts noted other reasons for investor optimism. These include the strong first-quarter earnings gains shortly to be reported by corporations, as well as the comfortably low level of interest rates and the continued decline in jobless levels.

Credit Market Prices Up; Treasury Bill Rates Drop

Continuing the climb that got started last Thursday, the credit markets again rose in price yesterday. The advance came in two stages — first in the morning and then in the afternoon following the publication of the minutes of the Federal Reserve's policy-setting Open Market Committee on its mid-February meeting.

By JOHN H. ALLAN
The money supply — M-2 — was expected to increase at a rate between 9 and 13 percent. The credit markets noted that these ranges were slightly higher than those mentioned at the committee's January meeting, and so they concluded that the Federal Reserve had become somewhat more willing to accept faster growth for the money supply.

Treasury bill rates dropped as much as 10 basis points in the short-term market after the committee's policy statement was released. Long-term bonds rose 1/8 to 3/8-point. While the 12-man committee, which meets monthly to set monetary policy for the month ahead, voted on Feb. 17 to maintain money market conditions at then-prevailing levels, it disclosed that it expected the nation's basic money supply — M-1 — to grow at a range between 5 percent and 9 percent during February and March. The more broadly de-

fining money supply — M-2 — was expected to increase at a rate between 9 and 13 percent. The credit markets noted that these ranges were slightly higher than those mentioned at the committee's January meeting, and so they concluded that the Federal Reserve had become somewhat more willing to accept faster growth for the money supply. Coupled with last Thursday afternoon's report of a drop in the money supply for the week ended March 24, this conclusion helped push prices of fixed-income securities higher yesterday. During the early afternoon, the Federal Reserve temporarily drained some reserves from the banking system when Federal funds were trading at 4 1/16 percent. According to Government securities dealers, the Federal Reserve did not appear especially aggressive about propping up this key interest rate, and that, too, aided the credit market's

CHRIS-CRAFT CASE TO BE REVIEWED

Supreme Court to Reassess Suit Lost by Bangor Punta Over Control of Piper

By ROBERT D. HERSHEY Jr.
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, April 5 — The Supreme Court agreed today to review a \$36 million damage judgment won by Chris-Craft Industries Inc. against the Bangor Punta Corporation. Chris-Craft charged that Bangor Punta had competed unfairly as the two sought control of the Piper Aircraft Corporation in 1968. The tangled suit involves the biggest money award in the history of Federal securities law — \$25.8 million plus interest of more than \$10 million — which an appeals court ruled was due Chris-Craft because of exchanger-offer violations by Bangor Punta and the First Boston Corporation Piper's investment banker.

It had been widely expected that the Supreme Court would refuse to hear the case, which will be argued in October or November. In that case, the judgment would stand. Chris-Craft stock lost nearly one-third of its value on the New York Stock Exchange following the announcement. It closed at 6 1/2, down from 9 on Friday.

Official Hails Action

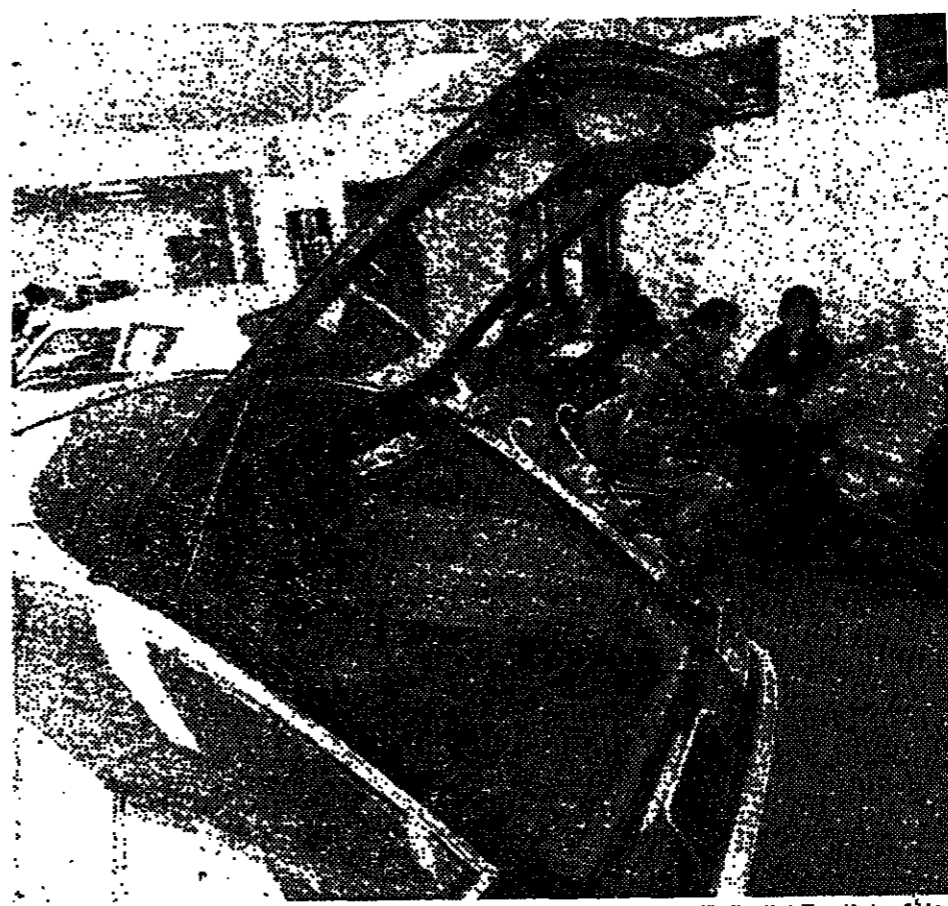
David W. Wallace, chairman and president of Bangor Punta, said in a statement he was "pleased" by the court's action, adding: "We believe this case presents important issues for American business and are hopeful that the Supreme Court will uphold our view that the Court of Appeals was in error."

Mr. Wallace, who in just over two years has performed a major rescue operation on the \$260 million-a-year conglomerate, indicated in a recent interview how important the Chris-Craft suit, which threatens bankruptcy for his company, had become. "The suit is by most important division," he declared.

In its appeal, Bangor Punta said the damage award totaled more than the current value of its shares. First Boston, one of the most important firms on Wall Street, said it equaled more than half of its net worth and was over 900 times the \$40,000 fee it charged Piper for its services.

The Supreme Court action was seen as a setback for the Securities and Exchange Commission, which had argued in intervening in the appeal that it had limited resources and needed help from private suits to prevent violations of securities laws.

A lawyer for Bangor Punta noted today that in several recent cases, including one handed down last week, the Supreme Court has been limiting the



A recent scene in the Fiesta American Motors Plymouth, Mich., showroom, as prospective car buyers consider purchases. Although auto sales are up across the country, American Motors has experienced a 4.4 percent decline in sales this year.

Industry Gains Bypass A.M.C.

Special to The New York Times

DETROIT, April 5 — The United States auto industry is making a comeback, with car sales up 33 percent this year, and Chrysler, General Motors and Ford are showing big gains. But, far from taking part in the comeback, American Motors has lost ground.

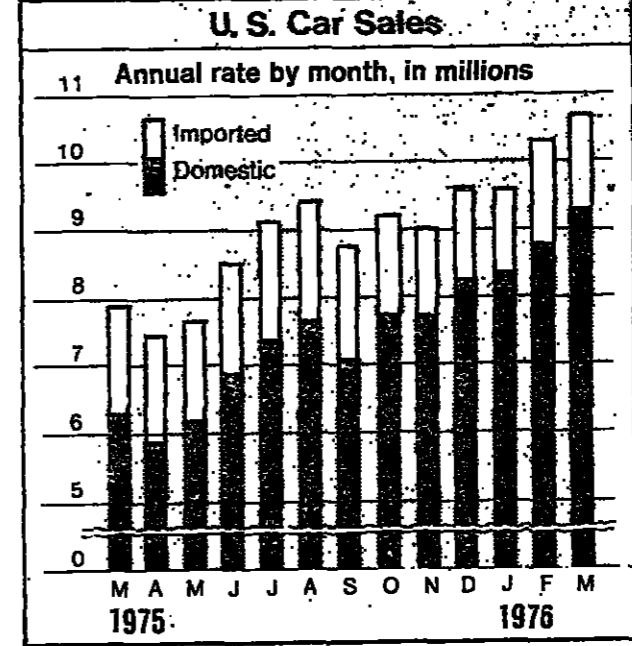
A.M.C.'s drop in sales of 4.7 percent this year contrasts with a 41 percent gain by the General Motors Corporation, a 34 percent gain by the Chrysler Corporation and a 25 percent gain by the Ford Motor Company.

However, auto analysts, company officials, dealers and competitors all say there is nothing alarming about A.M.C.'s position. They expect the company's sales to improve in the next year.

Emphasis on Small Cars
Actually, the current decline, and also the more favorable outlook ahead can both be traced to the same thing — American Motors is known as a small-car specialist.

Thus, in 1974-75 when the Big Three saw their sales decline because of the Arab oil embargo and the recession, which ruined the market for larger cars, A.M.C. saw its sales and market penetration improve, thanks to the preponderance of small cars in its lineup.

Its market share was up to 5 percent for a while last year,



The New York Times/April 6, 1976

but last month it was down to 3.1 percent. The company's chairman, Roy D. Chapin Jr., said it hoped to return to the 5 percent level again next year.

However, for this model year he has lowered his sales objective from a high of 400,000 to 310,000 cars. Sales last year were 296,096, equal to 4.5 percent of the domestic market. This year's forecast would equal 3.5 percent of the expected market.

Mr. Chapin said in an inter-

view that A.M.C. believes its small-car strategy is the right one because gasoline prices will increase later this year and general economic conditions will prompt more Americans to buy small cars again. A Federal law requiring that cars average 18 miles per gallon in 1978 and 20 miles per gallon in 1980 will also lead to more small and less large cars, he believes.

"This shift from smaller cars

Continued on Page 53, Column 2

CAR MAKERS LIST SALES RISE OF 69%

March 21-31 Volume Up to 350,784 Units—Daily Rate Is Near Record

IMPORTS DECLINE 14%

G.M., Ford and Chrysler Make Gains as A.M.C. Lags Behind Industry

Special to The New York Times

DETROIT, April 5 — American automobile makers reported today that car sales in the final third of last month were up 69 percent from the corresponding period a year earlier. Sales totaled 350,784, compared with 208,090 in the last part of March of 1975. The daily selling rate of 38,976 was exceeded only by the rate of 44,214 in March 21-31, 1975.

For the month of March, sales were up 50 percent from a year ago and the selling rate was the best since late 1973 when the industry went into a two-year slump.

Dealer selling contests helped lift sales of domestic cars for the month to a 9.3 million annual rate. Executives said improved consumer confidence also helped increase sales last month to 815,477 from 523,380 in the recession levels of last year.

Records Are Set

Cadillac and Oldsmobile two divisions specializing in big luxury cars, reported March sales records. But the American Motors Corporation, the small car builder had a 5.9 percent decline.

Moreover, imported cars also failed to rebound from their slump, which began last fall at the same time the domestic car makers began their comeback with the start of the 1976 model run in October.

The foreign cars accounted for only 13.7 percent of sale last month and for the first quarter, compared with 21 percent a year ago. Their sale were at an annual rate of 1.1 million last month. In 1975, 1.6 million imports were sold.

The domestic selling rate of 9.3 million was up from 8.1 million in February and the best since it reached 9.6 million in August, 1974, when there was a rush to buy the last of the 1974 models and avoid the \$500 price rises on the 1975's. Domestic sales last year were 7.0 million.

The combined selling rate last month of 10.7 million compares with industry prediction that 1976 sales would total 10 million.

The domestic sales gain for March was computed on a daily basis because there was no more selling day this March than last. The daily rate of 30,203 compared with 30,125 last year and was the best since it was 31,088 in November, 1973. "That was our last good month before the slump really hit," said one analyst.

Analysts noted that the sales pace last month was better than the normal trend. Usually, they said, domestic sales increased 6 percent in March.

Continued on Page 53, Column 2

POUND AT \$1.8675 AS RALLY FIZZLES

Loss Laid to Uncertainties in Political Situation—Dollar Is Up Slightly

LONDON, April 5 (UPI)—The pound, falling to sustain an early rally, fell more than three-quarters of a cent today, closing at \$1.8675. Financial analysts said speculators were adopting a wait-and-see attitude after the election of James Callaghan as Britain's new Prime Minister.

The pound opened today at \$1.8760, compared with Friday's close of \$1.8700. Sterling had fallen to a record low of \$1.8645 during trading Friday.

The pound was buoyed in early trading by political hopes and some favorable economic news. The opening rally came after the return to work at Britain's biggest automaker and leading exporter, British Leyland, and forecasts of an export-led economic recovery.

Then caution set the mood, dealers said, with fears over the possibility that more Middle East oil producer would switch funds from sterling into West German marks.

The pound's devaluation rate against Britain's 10 major trading partners widened to its highest level since the Smithsonian Agreement of December 1971 to close at 35.9 percent. It closed Friday at 35.8 percent.

The dollar closed slightly higher on most European money markets, with major gains in Milan where it rose from 851 to 856.80 lire. It closed unchanged in Frankfurt at 2.54 marks, rose in Zurich from 2.5390 to 2.5383 Swiss francs and in Paris from 4.6765 to 4.6770 French francs, but eased in Brussels from 41.05 to 40.98 Belgian francs and in Amsterdam from 3.69 to 3.6892 guilders.

The price of gold fell to its lowest close since Jan. 27 — down from \$129.12 to \$127.37 an ounce in Zurich and from \$129.25 to \$127.50 in London.



Woodcut depicting Adam Smith and the Industrial Revolution, from a 19th-century book

Adam Smith Recognized Anew

By PETER T. KILBOEN
Special to The New York Times

GLASGOW, April 5 — Some 200 prominent economists, paying homage to Adam Smith, ended a four-day observance here mainly in agreement that his economic philosophy is worth reading again after years of disregard by Socialist and liberal governments in the Western world.

The economists, some of them advisers to Western governments newly troubled by turns in their economic affairs, met at the University of Glasgow, where Smith wrote and taught. They came to pay tribute to the Scottish moral philosopher on the bicentennial of the publication of his masterpiece, "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations."

Smith's book appeared, with uncanny if unintentional timing, just four months before the start of the American Revolution and just as the Industrial Revolution was taking wing in Britain. It provided the United States and Europe with a philo-

sophical foundation for the free-market economy that flourished over the next century.

The Smith Bicentennial is a low-key event, without bunting or fireworks. Smith's alma mater, Oxford University, and his college there, Balliol, are letting the bicentennial pass without even a toast of sherry, although the university is publishing a new, six-volume edition of his works.

There will be another gathering of economists in August at St. Andrews University in Scotland, and in London, the largely conservative Institute of Economic Affairs is sponsoring an essay contest with a top prize of \$4,000 on whether Smith is relevant in 1976.

But at the University of Glasgow now, Adam Smith is the man of the hour. The economists who displaced him in guiding the policies of governments, Karl Marx

Continued on Page 55, Column 1

Rapid-American to Settle 2 Suits for Up to \$8 Million

By ISADORE BARMASH

The Rapid-American Corporation and its McCrory subsidiary have agreed to make a settlement of at least \$4 million and as much as \$8 million in two class-action suits charging that a McCrory proxy statement issued in connection with a 1973 merger with the Lerner Stores Corporation had false and misleading statements.

The settlement calls for McCrory to create a fund of \$3.55 million principal amount of McCrory 7 1/2 percent sinking fund subordinated debentures, due Sept. 15, 1975, to be distributed to the members of the class-action suits.

The stipulation also calls for payment of an unspecified portion of Rapid's expenditure on Dec. 31, 1975, of \$18.86 million to buy \$37.72 million of the same McCrory debentures. On Oct. 13, 1975, the closing price of these debentures on the New York Stock Exchange was 43, while on Jan. 29, 1976, the closing price was 58.

McCrory has also agreed to create a fund of \$600,000 that will not be distributed to members of the class-action suit but that will be used to pay for the costs of the suits and fees of the plaintiffs' lawyers.

The suits were instituted in 1973 and 1974. In the December 1973 action, the suit was filed by Myers L. Girsh, Joseph F. Igoe and Peter A. Schubert against Lerner Stores and McCrory and executives of each on behalf of holders of Lerner common stock and warrants.

In a February 1974 action, a suit was filed by Annette L. Frankenstein against Rapid, McCrory and Lerner and executives of the three companies on behalf of holders of McCrory 7 1/2 percent sinking fund debentures.

The suits charged that the prospectus in connection with those debentures and a proxy statement in regard to the McCrory-Lerner merger were false and misleading because they failed to disclose "certain material facts." Among them were increased operating losses of McCrory's S. Klein stores, a decline in value of McCrory's investment in S. Klein and an anticipated \$11.9 million write-off relating to that investment, and McCrory's decreased earnings and the financial condition of McCrory and Lerner.

About 18,000 debenture, common stock or warrant holders may be eligible to share in the settlement. A court hearing on the stipulated settlement has been scheduled for May 18 at 10 A.M. in United States District Court at Foley Square.

Continued on Page 49, Column 1

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Page 53, Column 1

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Stock Market Indicators

AND CORN ADVANCES

From Page 47
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due from higher soybean prices,
and pork belly rally on the Chicago Exchange. In-

Listing of Prices of Commodity Futures

Table listing prices of commodity futures including Wheat, Soybean, Corn, and various oils. Columns include contract type, price, and date.

This announcement is neither an offer to buy nor a solicitation of an offer to sell any of these securities. The Offer is made solely by the Offer to Purchase and the related Letter of Transmittal being mailed to the stockholders of Pan Ocean Oil Corporation...

Notice of Offer to Purchase for Cash Any and All Shares of Common Stock of Pan Ocean Oil Corporation at \$18 (U.S.) Per Share Net

Marathon Energy, Ltd., a Delaware corporation (the "Purchaser"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Marathon Oil Company, an Ohio corporation, is offering to purchase for cash any and all outstanding shares of the common stock, par value \$.01 per share (the "Shares")...

THE OFFER IS SCHEDULED TO EXPIRE ON FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1976, AT 5:00 P.M., NEW YORK CITY TIME, UNLESS EXTENDED.

Trading for N.Y.

Financial news and market commentary including mentions of Beaverton, M.J. Murdoch, and various market movements.

FINANCING

Beaverton, M.J. Murdoch, and other financial news items.

Cash Prices

Table of cash prices for various commodities like wheat, corn, and soybeans.

MONEY

Table of money market rates including Treasury bills, commercial paper, and bank deposits.

Now for only \$6 a month you can get 1 of freight payment headaches forever. (including such nagging ones as accounting, clerical, postage and past dues)



There was ever a time to y dollar count it's right h explains why more) companies are glad ned our First Freight lan—the largest in pppers they rely on it counting, reduce orkload, comply with ICC s, eliminate postage expenses and dunning notices. They have the assurance of immediate 100% recourse within 30 days of entry. Shouldn't your firm be a member, too? You'll receive all these advantages—and more—for only \$6 a month! So, whether you're handling 100 or 1,000 checks a month for freight payments, it will certainly pay you to get in touch with us. We have optional features, too—audit and analyses services, guaranteed 100% carrier coverages, volume report of all freight activity, and a detailed report of all adjustments. We're ready to serve you across the country. As a start, give Phil Manning a call—in Boston at (617) 434-6463. In New York call OX5-2370, Ext. 6463.

For dollar-stretching ideas...we're the first people to talk to The First THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON

Facsimile copies of the Letter of Transmittal will be accepted. The Letter of Transmittal and certificates for your Shares should be sent or delivered by you, your broker, dealer, bank or trust company to the Depository or the Forwarding Agent at their addresses set forth below.

- THE DEPOSITORY: The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.
By Mail: Redemption Section, P.O. Box 296, Bowling Green Station, New York, New York 10004
By Hand: Corporate Agency Division, 1 New York Plaza, 14th floor, New York, New York
THE FORWARDING AGENT: Montreal Trust Company
By Mail or by Hand: 466 Howe Street, Vancouver, British Columbia V6C 2A8; 15 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5H 1B4; 1 Place Ville Marie, Montreal, Quebec H3B 4A8; 411 8th Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta T2P 1E7; 221 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2A6
D. F. King & Co., Inc.: 2 North Riverside Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60606; 20 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y. 10005; 555 California Street, San Francisco, Calif. 94104
Georgeson & Co.: 150 So. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606; 100 Wall Street, New York, N. Y. 10005; 606 S. Olive Street, Los Angeles, Calif. 90014

THE DEALER MANAGER FOR THE OFFER IN THE UNITED STATES IS: The First Boston Corporation, 20 Exchange Place, New York, New York 10005, (212) 344-1515 (Collect)
April 2, 1976

Consolidated Trading for New York Stock Exchange Issues

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1976

Main table of stock trading data with columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Continued From Page 48' and 'U-V-W-X-Y-Z'.

Vertical advertisement for National Industrial Mortgages, Benson Limited, and other financial services. Includes the slogan 'A good year'.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom center of the page.

Exchange Issues

IBS 12.51... TIME RISES... outnumbering losers by a 3-to-1 ratio. Trading volume on the New York Stock Exchange, which never got above \$3 million in any session last week, moved ahead briskly to nearly \$22 million shares. The actual turnover of 21.94 million shares, coinciding as it did with a commendable gain in stock prices, was regarded by Wall Street interpreters as a bullish sign for the market.

As for individual losers, Chris-Craft plummeted 2 1/2% to 6 1/2 after the Supreme Court agreed to review a \$36 million judgment the company had won over Bangor Punta and other defendants. Bangor Punta added 5/8 to 7 1/2.

Oil stocks, after being pummeled last week by renewed threats in Washington of breaking up the major companies, shared in yesterday's comeback, as did building-orientated issues and copper stocks. The latter two groups benefited from encouraging articles in

announcement is not an offer to purchase or a solicitation of an offer to sell securities. The Offer is made only by the Amended and Extended Offer to purchase and is not being made, nor will tenders be accepted from holders of Common Stock, in any jurisdiction in which the making or acceptance thereof would not be in compliance with the securities or blue sky laws of such jurisdiction.

Notice of Amended and Extended Offer to Purchase Up to 300,000 Shares of Common Stock of Elgin National Industries, Inc. at \$32.50 per share net

Elgin National Industries, Inc. has mailed to the holders of its Common Stock an Amended and Extended Offer to purchase up to 300,000 publicly offered shares of its Common Stock, if duly tendered prior to termination of the Amended and Extended Offer ("Amended Offer"), subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the Amended Offer dated March 26, 1976 and the Letter of Transmittal.

THE AMENDED OFFER WILL EXPIRE AT 5:00 P.M. CHICAGO TIME ON APRIL 12, 1976, UNLESS EXTENDED.

ject to the terms of the Amended Offer and the revised Letter of Transmittal. Elgin will pay to any broker or dealer which is a member of a national securities exchange or of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. or any foreign broker or dealer which agrees to conform to the Fair Practice of such Association in soliciting acceptances in the States, or to any commercial bank or trust company, the name of which is set forth in the appropriate space in the revised Letter of Transmittal, a commission fee of 7 1/2% per share for each share purchased.

GIN NATIONAL INDUSTRIES, INC. 120 SOUTH RIVERSIDE PLAZA CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60606 (312) 454-1900

Wolfgang W. Koenig, Vice President International Corporate Banking Group. The multinational solution. Floating exchange rates, the diversity of overseas financial practices, and constantly changing country regulations add a complex dimension to the finance decisions of the multinational treasurer.

Kleinwort, Benson Limited "A good year" a good year for the Group. Reported profits of £5,921,000 were higher than those in 1974. These excellent results which were achieved against a background of a continuing weakness of sterling emphasise the significance of our activities in foreign currencies as well as sterling. Dividend for the year is 3.46p per share, compared with 3.19p per year.

20 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3DB U.S.A. Affiliates: Kleinwort, Benson Incorporated, New York Sharps, Pixley Incorporated, New York Representative Office: Kleinwort, Benson Limited, Chicago

Other U.S. and Foreign Stock Exchanges

Table with columns for Market, Stock, High, Low, Close, Change. Includes sections for Midwest, Pacific, Boston, Toronto, Frankfurt, Sydney, Zurich, and London.

Foreign Exchange

Table with columns for Location, Exchange Rate, and other financial data. Includes sections for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, and Foreign Stock Index.

Report from Number One Wall Street



Wolfgang W. Koenig, Vice President International Corporate Banking Group



Charles J. Wells, Assistant Vice President Agencies Unit, Corporate Trust Department

His expertise pays dividends for you. Anyone with a problem relating to Stock Transfer or Security-holder Accounting can use the help of a man like Charlie Wells. Charlie has over thirty years experience in the stock transfer business and currently chairs the New York Regional Operations Committee of the Stock Transfer Association.

ERISA. When the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 was passed into law, its publication took the form of a formidable 387-page volume in fine print. Many banks simply sent along the weighty tome to their customers. But the Irving's customers got something more: a 16-page outline keyed to the pertinent provisions of the new law—thus providing an instant overview for busy executives.

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PURCHASING STUDY SEES GOOD BUSINESS

The nation's purchasing managers believe that the next 12 months will bring "very satisfactory" business conditions despite some concern on price increases according to the National Association of Purchasing Management.

69 percent of the executives questioned said they were optimistic or satisfied and only 31 percent were concerned or worried.

of the respondents said the first quarter 'was better than the fourth quarter of 1977 and only 14 percent said it was worse.

Table with columns: LONDON METAL MARKET, WIRE BARS, COPPER, LEAD, ZINC, SPOUT, etc.

Open Interest

Table with columns: Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, Soybean meal, Soybean oil, Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa, Cotton, etc.

New York Stock Exchange Bond Trading

Table with columns: INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK, WORLD BANK, CORPORATION BONDS, U.S. Gov. Bonds, etc.

Everyone's a star on our \$100,000,000 team

Advertisement for Vanguard Mutual featuring a grid of 40 agent portraits and names, including M.J. Bellisano, E. Brancati, S.M. Nachman, M.S. Pack, etc.

Calling far cheaper

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Table with columns: Station-to-station, Person-to-person, France, Italy, Germany, Japan, Australia, Philippines, United Kingdom, etc.

Station rates are available to most countries of the world. And to some countries you can save even more when you call station-to-station on nights or Sunday.



Large vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, partially cut off, mentioning 'A.M.C. In Big C' and 'Turn for the better'.

NA PLANS ECONOMY

From Page 47

is have been ad- t foreign curren- paid by the end- z de Hoz is hop- gn creditors will o of most of this days while the nt stabilizes the icial and produc- easures have in- alization of the et, with a devou- out 30 percent rate for imports. Except for pe- wprint imports, official rate of the dollar was in- creased to 10 percent from 8 percent in January. Mr. Chapin said, "I don't think we lost anything" in the just completed January-March quarter, but he described it as marginal. However, the April-June quarter "will be materially better," he added.

Arvid Jouppi, an independent analyst in Detroit, said, "there is no question about their ability to make money. They should also be able to...

And, if things don't improve, he believes A.M.C. will still survive. "They are a recession-type company," he said.

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INDAGE, STORY AND ROSE Investment Counsel road Street New York

A.M.C. Is Being Bypassed In Big Gains in Auto Sales

Continued From Page 47

One Detroit A.M.C. dealer, Naif H. Keel, admits "things have been slow because the public decided it didn't want to buy small cars and Ford and G.M. have garked with them. "Be road, we still have tremendous potential. I see our sales picking up again. We've got a good management team."

The present team came in during the late 1960's and set the company on its current course of small car emphasis. A.M.C. has already set the wheels in motion for an orderly transfer of management power.

Its president, William V. Luneburg, will be 65 in early 1977, while Mr. Chapin will be 61. However, the company recently named R. William McNealy as vice chairman and Gerald C. Meyers as executive vice president.

However, the early part of 1976 is proving a struggle. A.M.C. officials admit that while United States auto output for the first quarter was up 67 percent, A.M.C.'s was off 6 percent. The industry is scheduling a 33 percent gain in the second quarter, but A.M.C. forecasts a 9 percent drop.

A.M.C. earned \$7.5 million in the first quarter of its current fiscal year, the October-December period of 1975. Mr. Chapin said, "I don't think we lost anything" in the just completed January-March quarter, but he described it as marginal.

Arvid Jouppi, an independent analyst in Detroit, said, "there is no question about their ability to make money. They should also be able to...

And, if things don't improve, he believes A.M.C. will still survive. "They are a recession-type company," he said.

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CAR MAKERS LIST SALES RISE OF 69%

Continued From Page 47

from February, but this year the increase was 11 percent. Despite the sales pace, the inventory of unsold cars climbed about 30,000 last month. It went from 1,556 million at the end of February to 1,591 million at the end of March.

Import sales totaled 130,000 for the month against 144,700 a year ago. Combined domestic-import sales were 945,477, up 38 percent from 688,080 last year, based on a daily rate comparison.

Ford sales were up 57 percent for the 10-day period and 44 percent for the month, but its market share dropped to 25 percent from 26 percent.

Chrysler's sales were up 77 percent in the period and 51 percent for the full month. Its market share for the month of 16.2 percent was up a bit from 16.1 percent last year.

General Motors reported a 78 percent sales gain for the final third of the month and a 58 percent improvement for the full month. This pushed its March share to 55.7 percent from 52.9 percent a year ago.

However, A.M.C., with only a 1.1 percent sales gain in the final third of the month and a 5.9 percent decline for the full month, saw its market share drop to 3.1 percent from 5 percent a year ago.

Following are sales reported by the four companies for the March 21-31 period:

Table with 2 columns: Company, 1976, 1975. Rows: G.M., Ford, Chrysler, A.M.C., Totals.

Court to Weigh Chris-Craft Suit Bangor Punta Lost

Continued From Page 47

kinds of damage suits that can be initiated under the securities laws. Last week, for instance, the court ruled that an accounting firm, Ernst & Ernst, must be shown to have knowingly intended fraud before it can be held liable for failure to discover that an investment firm was insolvent.

Last year, the court ruled in another case that only buyers and sellers of securities could claim damages for alleged misrepresentations in transactions. The Chris-Craft case seems to present variations on such issues and gives the court an opportunity to discuss in a single opinion what the ground rules should be in securities damage suits.

Herbert A. Siegel, head of Chris-Craft, said in response to today's decision: "We believe the decision of the Court of Appeals was correct and we intend to defend it vigorously before the Supreme Court."

Some of the nation's most famous lawyers have been marshaled in the case, including Manuel F. Cohen, former head of the Securities and Exchange Commission Llyod N. Cutler of the Washington firm of Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, and Charles Alan Wright, one of former President Richard M. Nixon's Watergate lawyers.

It has also produced unusually biting critiques of each other's opinions by Judge Milton Pollack of the Southern District Court of New York and Judge William Timbers, of the appeals court.

The case began seven years ago when Chris-Craft complained that Bangor Punta, which eventually obtained control of Piper but may not now

vote its shares, issued misleading material in connection with its solicitation of Piper stockholders. It was alleged, among other things, that Bangor Punta misstated its financial condition in its offer to Piper holders and failed to mention its possible sale of the Bangor & Aroostook Railroad, which it then owned.

First Boston, which sought out Bangor Punta and put its imprimatur on Bangor's prospectus, thereby became a defendant. It and Bangor Punta last fall that the two would share any liability from the purchase of another block of

Piper from a foreign mutual fund. Following the Appeals Court decision last April awarding damages of \$35.8 million, the case went to the Supreme Court. The court then sought the opinion of the Solicitor General of the United States, the Government's chief lawyer, but not that of Bangor Punta.

On Feb. 27, 1976, Solicitor Robert H. Bork recommended in his brief, prepared with the help of the Securities and Exchange Commission, that the judgment should stand against Bangor Punta but that the court might want to review the ability of First Boston.

Members of the Piper family were also named as defendants by Chris-Craft since initially resisting its takeover offer of \$65 a share Piper told shareholders the amount was "inadequate" at a time when Piper had sold a block of shares to the Grumman Aircraft Corporation at the same price. Piper also failed to disclose in a news release that Grumman had the option to turn back the 300,000 shares after six months.

The Pipers also did not tell their shareholders that the family stood to profit if Bangor Punta gained control. Bangor was further charged with failing to describe the purchase of another block of

WEISS PECK & GREER INVESTMENTS We Are Pleased to Announce that CHARLES M. DIKER Has Become a Limited Partner of Our Firm 30 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10005 (212) 422-7200 MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, INC.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability Mr GM Sayer, Chairman, speaking to shareholders at the Ordinary Yearly General Meeting on 26 March 1976 reported that the Hongkong Bank Group had made steady progress in 1975. Prices in Hong Kong were stable, earnings from exports, services and tourist traffic were well maintained, the Hong Kong dollar was strong and renewed growth seemed probable. The British Bank of the Middle East achieved another large increase in assets and profits, despite losses due to strife in the Lebanon. The Bank opened a representative office in Sao Paulo, Brasil, celebrated its centenary in the Philippines and ceased to operate in Saigon. New offices were or were about to be occupied to provide for expanding business in New York, Chicago and Seattle. There was further substantial growth in activity by the Bank's merchant banking subsidiary, Wardley Limited. The new premises at 99 Bishopsgate should be occupied in May and will bring under one roof the main London branches of the Bank and Mercantile Bank and the head office and London branch of The British Bank of the Middle East.

The Hongkong Bank Group 1974 1975 Issued Share Capital 140,800,000 172,200,000 Reserve Fund 170,600,000 184,700,000 Share Premium Account 37,300,000 2,000,000 Undistributed Profit 24,800,000 32,300,000 Deposits 7,310,200,000 8,301,100,000 Advances 3,571,900,000 3,599,100,000 Bank Premises 100,800,000 108,300,000 Net Profit 61,000,000 66,100,000 Total Assets 10,021,100,000 11,472,500,000

American Stock Exchange Transactions: Consolidated Summary of Yesterday's Trading

Main table of American Stock Exchange Transactions, organized by sector (Agriculture, Chemicals, Electronics, etc.) and listing stock symbols, prices, and trading volumes.

American Exchange Options

Table of American Exchange Options, listing various call and put options with their respective prices and trading activity.

Chicago Board Options Exchange

Table of Chicago Board Options Exchange transactions, listing call and put options for various stocks and their market data.

Smith Rec... Business Briefs... Various news snippets and market commentary on the right side of the page.

مكتبة الأحياء

Over-the-Counter Quotations

Quotations supplied through NASDAQ as of 4:00 P.M. Quotes do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. Volume represents shares that changed ownership during the day. Figures include only transactions effected by NASDAQ market-makers but may include some duplication where market-makers traded with each other.

FOREIGN SECURITIES

Main table of over-the-counter quotations for various stocks, organized in columns with company names and bid/ask prices.

BANKS AND S&L's

Table listing various banks and savings and loan associations with their respective stock prices.

INSURANCE

Table listing various insurance companies and their stock prices.

AUTHORITY BONDS

Table of authority bonds including Treasury bills and notes.

United States Government and Agency Bonds

Table of United States Government and Agency bonds with yields and prices.

MUTUAL FUNDS

Table of mutual funds with names, share prices, and performance indicators.

Supplementary O-T-C

Table of supplementary over-the-counter quotations for various securities.

OTHER BO

Table of other bonds and securities.

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Not Fluctuates. And...

Life of Howard Hughes Was Marked by a Series of Bizarre and Dramatic Events

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Two years ago one of Howard R. Hughes's many lawyers appeared before a Federal judge in Los Angeles in one of the many court cases involving the reclusive billionaire.

Asked to explain the failure of his client to appear, the attorney, Norbert Schlie, said Mr. Hughes was "a man to whom you cannot apply the same standards as you can to you and me."

He got no dispute on that point from judge or jury, although the case ended in one of the few setbacks Mr. Hughes ever encountered in court—a \$2,823,333 defamation award to his former aide Robert A. Maheu.

Neither that development nor the sequence of dramatic events that continued until his death ever persuaded him to appear in public. Shy, suspicious and obsessed with privacy, he traveled by night in private planes, almost never emerged from his international network of aeries, rarely received even his closest business associates and from day to day was seen only by a handful of men who served as a combination secretaries, nurses, cooks, bodyguards and messengers to the outside world.

Perhaps the most bizarre outcome of a Hughes effort emerged a year ago when it became known that he and the Central Intelligence Agency had teamed up in a science-fiction escapade to recover a sunken Soviet submarine from the Pacific Ocean floor.

Ship Constructed

The submarine, which sank 750 miles northwest of Hawaii in 1968, held nuclear warheads, code books, and Mr. Hughes, at the behest of the C.I.A., commissioned the construction of a ship called the *Glomar Explorer* and a mammoth barge to retrieve the vessel. The entire project was conducted under the ruse of deep-sea mining research.

The notoriety attending that adventure followed by less than a year a series of disclosures suggesting that part of a \$100,000 Hughes "contribution" to former President Richard M. Nixon was included in some \$50,000 that Charles G. Rebozo is alleged to have spent for Mr. Nixon's benefit.

A persistent theory is that the Watergate break-in and the cover-up plot that followed it stemmed from a White House effort to suppress public knowledge of the payment from Mr. Hughes to Mr. Nixon.

The Irving Affair

Controversial and headline-making as these incidents and numbers of others in Mr. Hughes's life were, none galvanized the attention of the world like the extraordinary sequence of events stemming from the announcement by McGraw-Hill and Life magazine on Dec. 7, 1971, that they planned to publish an "autobiography" of Mr. Hughes, as was voted a Congressional medal to a little-known expatriate American writer named Clifford Irving.

Many writers had attempted to get Mr. Hughes to tell his story, but none had ever gained his cooperation. Then Mr. Irving, falsely claiming to have met secretly with his subject more than 100 times for taped recorded discussions about his life, came forward with a 230,000-word manuscript entitled "The Autobiography of Howard Hughes."

McGraw-Hill gave him \$750,000 for it—a \$100,000 advance on book sales and \$650,000 in checks made out to "H. R. Hughes," as payment to Mr. Hughes for his "cooperation."

Mr. Irving's wife, Edith, using the name Helga R. Hughes, deposited the checks in a Swiss bank. McGraw-Hill sold excerpt rights to Life.

Mr. Hughes promptly denounced the work as a hoax in an extraordinary telephone news conference, filed a lawsuit to halt publication and promised to prove Mr. Irving was a fake. (He also charged that his aide, Mr. Maheu, "stole me blind," leading to the defamation decision two years later.) The publishers rallied to Mr. Irving's defense—and the battle was joined.

For a nation preoccupied with the seemingly insolvable complexities of Vietnam, the Middle East and other problems, the Irving-Hughes fight was a fascinating mystery, fraught with intriguing ambiguities but sure to be unraveled in the end.

For weeks, the struggle was

played out across the front pages and broadcast outlets of the country with claims and counterclaims by the principals, disputes among handwriting experts over the "H. R. Hughes" check endorsements and almost daily new revelations by investigative reporters.

Gradually, however, the tide began to turn against Mr. Irving. Edith Irving was exposed as the "Helga R. Hughes" who appeared in Switzerland. Evidence mounted that Mr. Irving's manuscript resembled published and unpublished materials produced by others.

In mid-February of 1972, Life and McGraw-Hill conceded the work was a hoax and canceled publication plans. Mr. Irving and his wife pleaded guilty and both served jail sentences for their deception.

After the Irving affair, during which he remained secluded in a hotel in the Bahamas, Mr. Hughes spent what was for him a busy year of moving around, caught between political factions in a dispute over his presence in Nassau, he quit his penthouse at the Britannia Beach Hotel.

But he did not return to Las Vegas, where he had lived at the Desert Inn penthouse, instead he went to Managua, Nicaragua, then to Vancouver, British Columbia, and back to Managua. Dislodged but unhurt in the earthquake that struck the country soon after that, he left and went to London, taking the penthouse suite at the Park Hotel.

No matter where he was, Mr. Hughes's five closest male aides served him around the clock, in shifts. All but one were Mormons, whom he favored because they did not smoke or drink. The fifth was married to a Mormon.

Other than these men, Mr. Hughes rarely saw anyone but his wife, Joan Peters, the actress he divorced in 1971 after a lengthy separation.

The difficulty of seeing Mr. Hughes was once summed up by his uncle, Rupert Hughes, the novelist, who said, "I can get through to the Almighty by dropping to my knees, but I don't know how to get in touch with Howard."

It wasn't always that way. Back in the nineteen-thirties, when he was setting air speed records and was the maverick cover-up plot that followed it stemmed from a White House effort to suppress public knowledge of the payment from Mr. Hughes to Mr. Nixon.

he said, 'I'm sorry, I've been eating a sandwich and I got mustard on my hand.' That's all right, I said. 'Well,' said Mr. Hughes, 'I cut my hand when I was shaving; I have both mustard and blood on my hand.'

A Governor's Request

After Mr. Hughes had settled in Nevada in 1966 and had invested more than \$125-million in casinos and real estate, Gov. Paul Laxalt let it be known that he would at least like to speak with his state's benefactor. Shortly thereafter Mr. Hughes—or a voice that identified itself as his—telephoned the Governor. Shrewd in politics, especially after his buffeting in Washington, Mr. Hughes, according to Mr. Laxalt, was an occasional telephoner, and the two men sometimes conversed for an hour.

About 25 years ago Mr. Hughes denied, in an interview, that there was anything especially eccentric about himself. He said:

"I am not a man of mystery. These stories grow like Greek myths. Every time I hear them, they're more fantastic. I run several businesses, and the people associated with me read those stories and do not understand them.

"There is nothing mysterious about me. I have no taste for expensive clothes. Clothes are something to wear and automobiles are transportation. If they merely cover me up and get me there, that's sufficient."

Eccentric or not, Mr. Hughes went to Nevada in 1966 under unusual circumstances, arriving

at Las Vegas in the dead of night in a private railroad train, an aide remarked, including Nevada's absence of taxes.

A third, and perhaps complete, explanation was provided by Mr. Hughes through Mr. Maheu in 1967 after the hermit entrepreneur had extended his Las Vegas holdings to desert acreage outside the city. This was that Mr. Hughes had in mind a huge regional airport for supersonic jets and subsonic jumbo jets that would transform Las Vegas into a terminal for the Southwest and California.

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In all, up to the close of 1969, Mr. Hughes had invested about \$150 million in Las Vegas properties. His chief holdings, in addition to the Desert Inn, were the Sands, the Frontier and the Castaways hotels, all containing gambling casinos; the Silver Slipper, a supper club and casino; the Landmark Hotel, as yet to be opened; the 520-acre Krupp ranch; and the North Las Vegas Airport.

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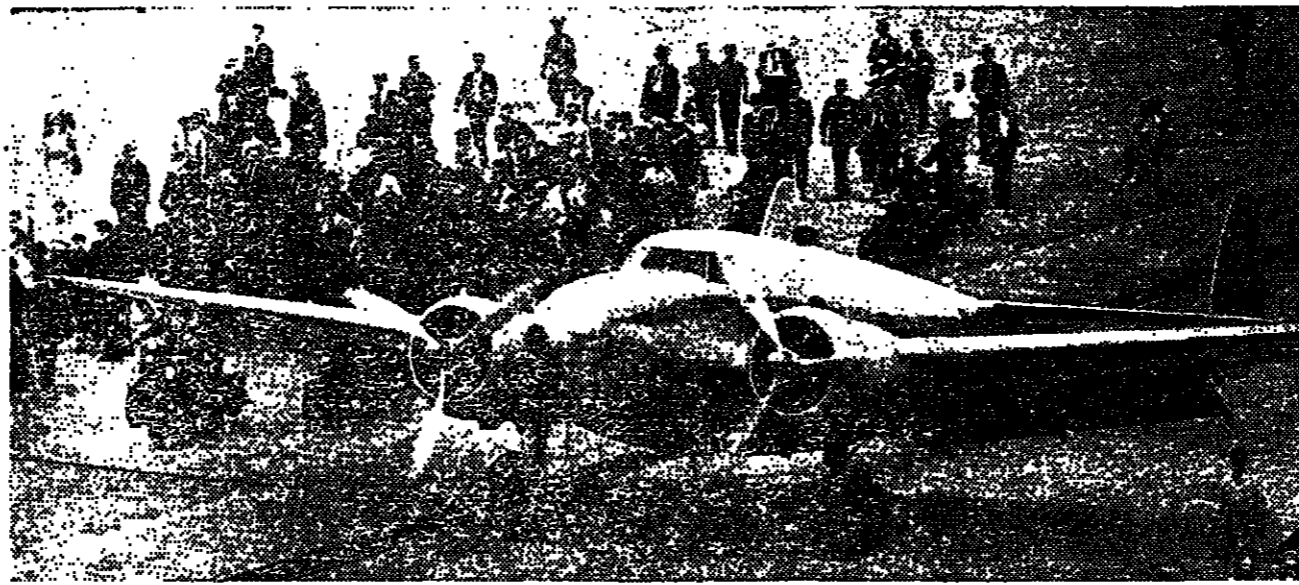
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Howard Hughes at the controls of a plane during demonstration of radar device in 1947.



"The 'World's Fair of 1939,' a Howard Hughes plane, landing at Floyd Bennet Field, Brooklyn, in July of 1938 after establishing a record of three days, 19 hours and 14 minutes in a round-the-world flight.

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Recuperated at Ranch

Mr. Hughes and his entourage installed themselves on the ninth (and top) floor of the Desert Inn, one of the most renowned of the Las Vegas hostilities. So far as is known, he left his quarters only for trips to his nearby ranch. Reports were that he often worked around the clock for four days at a stretch and then, exhausted, recuperated at the ranch.

Work, for Mr. Hughes, often consisted of one telephone call after another, associates said. However, he rarely made night calls to persons who did not work for him. Once, when an aide complained after he had been aroused by calls for the third time after midnight, Mr. Hughes told him:

"Look, the bankers and others I have to call during the day. But you work for me. I can call you any time."

Shortly after his arrival in Las Vegas, Mr. Hughes bought the operating contracts of the Desert Inn for \$13.25-million and later the property as well. One story was that he had acted when the owners requested him to leave his \$200-a-day suite to make way for already booked guests. Another explanation was that this was the first in a series of shrewdly calculated investments by which Mr. Hughes could multiply his millions with relative tax freedom. "There are very few places in America

ful Billionaire" for Lyle Stuart, Canada and John Keats, who did the acquisition was "Howard Hughes" for Random subject to approval of the Civil House. From these and other Aeronautics Board and the sources Mr. Hughes's life has been fairly well documented.

Howard Robard Hughes Jr. was born on Christmas Eve, 1905, in Houston. He was shy and serious as a boy and showed mechanical aptitude early. He attended two preparatory schools, the Fessenden School at West Newton, Mass., and the Thacher School at Ojai, Calif. He also took courses at Rice Institute in Houston and the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena. It is not clear how long he remained at either place. He held no degree.

Mr. Hughes's father was a mining engineer who developed the first successful rotary bit

Hughes Seen As Worn Out By 2 Pilots

FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla., April 5 (AP)—When Howard R. Hughes was put aboard an air ambulance in Acapulco, Mexico, today, he looked worn-out old person," according to Jeff Abrams, the copilot of the jet.

Mr. Hughes died on the plane while being flown to Houston. Roger Sutton, pilot of the Grace Jet air-ambulance charter service of Fort Lauderdale, described Mr. Hughes as being emaciated, with a thin beard and long, grayish hair.

"He was very wasted," Mr. Sutton said. "He was very, very pale."

A Customs inspector in Houston also said that Mr. Hughes looked emaciated and aged. The inspector saw his body when it was taken off the plane.

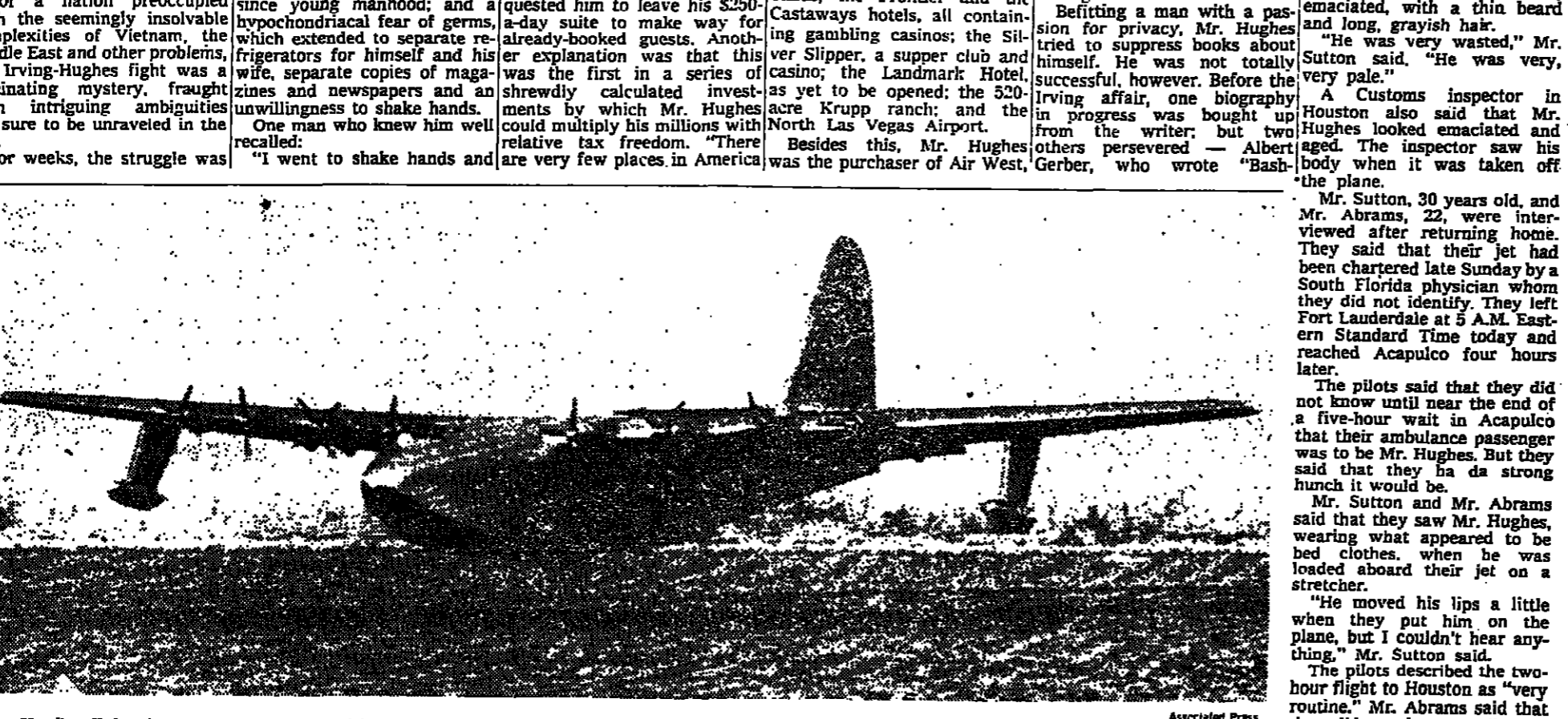
Mr. Sutton, 30 years old, and Mr. Abrams, 22, were interviewed after returning home. They said that their jet had been chartered late Sunday by a South Florida physician whom they did not identify. They left Fort Lauderdale at 5 A.M. Eastern Standard Time today and reached Acapulco four hours later.

The pilots said that they did not know until near the end of a five-hour wait in Acapulco that their ambulance passenger was to be Mr. Hughes. But they said that they had a strong hunch it would be.

Mr. Sutton and Mr. Abrams said that they saw Mr. Hughes wearing what appeared to be bed clothes, when he was loaded aboard their jet on a stretcher.

"He moved his lips a little when they put him on the plane, but I couldn't hear anything," Mr. Sutton said.

The pilots described the two-hour flight to Houston as "very routine." Mr. Abrams said that they did not know until after landing that Mr. Hughes had died on the flight.



The Hughes flying boat at Long Beach, Calif., on Nov. 2, 1947 during its first and only test flight. The plane, with Mr. Hughes at the controls, got 70 feet off the water for a one-mile run. The Government put \$18 million into the plane, and Mr. Hughes said he invested \$23 million of his funds.

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In the fall he remained R.K.O. of the Atlas Corporation for an 11 per cent stake in Atlas. He was put that stock in because of Atlas' trouble of Northeast later divested himself interest in Northeast.

Court Fight Over

All the while, he was engaged in most spectacular cases in recent years control of Trans lines and resulted mass of litigation.

Although retaining nally controlling T.W.A., Mr. Hughes at a group of Wall & financial institutions had financed the jet planes for the was in 1961 when was forced to put stock interest in for 10 years.

Thereafter, both new trustees named the Hughes interest each other more million. Repeated Hughes refused to any of them.

Then on April 8 the abrupt and still that Mr. Hughes's 78 per cent T.W.A. up for sale. Characteristically had no comment. It is able to offer a Atlantic. It had a wing spread for the decal of 320 feet, a hull three stories high and tail assembly eight stories tall.

Selling it out, the court fight, ultimately won if the court put it in preme Court.

for drilling oil wells through rock in 1909 the Hughes Tool Company was organized to manufacture and lease the patented rock bits. This was the beginning of the Hughes fortune.

The Hughes Tool Company had almost a monopoly in this field and consequently accumulated enormous revenues and profits. Even after the expiration of key patents in the nineteen-thirties and forties, it continued to dominate the market.

When his mother died in 1922, Howard Hughes inherited 50 per cent of the company. On his father's death in 1924, he received 25 per cent. The family business was then appraised at \$650,000. Mr. Hughes assumed personal direction of the company at the age of 18.

Two years later, he bought out the remaining family interest.

When 19, Mr. Hughes married Ella Rice, a Houston social figure and member of the family that founded Rice Institute. This marriage lasted four and a half years. Mrs. Hughes obtained a divorce on the grounds of cruelty.

A Flop and a Hit

Meanwhile, Mr. Hughes had shifted his interest in Hollywood, where he set forth, characteristically, in lone-wolf style, to become a movie producer. His first film was called "Swell Hogan" and it was so bad it was never released.

But then came "Hell's Angels," starring the late Jean Harlow, the picture that made Miss Harlow a rising star and was a spectacular success all around. Filmed in 1930 at a cost of \$4-million, it was then the most expensive movie ever made. Much of the cost resulted when the picture was made over for sound, which had come into general use when it was half finished. Mr. Hughes wrote, produced and directed this film, which grossed \$8-million.

There followed other successes, including "Scarface" with Paul Muni and George Raft and "Front Page" with Pat O'Brien. As an independent producer, Mr. Hughes turned out about a dozen pictures in the late twenties and early thirties.

By then, Mr. Hughes had been intrigued with the still young field of aviation. He learned to fly during the filming of "Hell's Angels" and was seriously injured when his plane, of World War I vintage, crashed.

There were to be other narrow escapes. In May, 1943, he was injured again when an experimental two-engine flying boat crashed and sank in Lake Mead near Boulder Dam, Nev. His most critical injuries occurred in 1946, when he crashed on the first flight of his XF-11, a high-speed, long-range airplane.

Injuries Almost Fatal

On the last occasion, Mr. Hughes tried to pancake the plane onto a golf course but hit three houses and a garage instead. His chest and left lung were crushed; he also suffered a skull fracture and had nine broken ribs. Physicians gave him little chance to live. During his recovery, he designed a new type of hospital bed.

Throughout the nineteen-thirties when he was designing, building and flying his own planes, Mr. Hughes was one of the gallery of spectacular names in flying. Between 1935 and 1938 he set three major speed records and twice won the Harmon Trophy.

The Spruce Goose

These achievements, now a distant memory, were overshadowed in more recent years by a notable failure—that of the Hughes flying boat. This mammoth, eight-engine sea-plane, built of plywood, was conceived by Mr. Hughes during World War II when a shortage of metal dictated the use of alternate materials. The Spruce Goose, as it was dubbed by the press, was designed to carry hundreds of troops to Europe safely above the mauling German submarines in the Atlantic. It had a wing spread of 320 feet, a hull three stories high and tail assembly eight stories tall.

The Government put \$18-million into the plane.

Hughes said he had \$23-million of his own money on Nov. 2, 1947, when Mr. Hughes at the age of 37 got about 70 feet off for a one-mile run. In port, the Spruce Goose gathered a hangar full of admirers on Long Beach, Calif.

Before the war was over Hughes had returned independent motion picture production. The occasion was that proved to be his controversial venture. "Outlaw," starring Mi personal discovery, sell.

This Western, filmed in 1941, denied a seal of the Motion Picture of America because of exposure of Miss Rice was customary.

The picture was anyway and was shot in 1943 in the storm of protest and was temporarily drawn in 1946. It was put into production with Mr. Hughes both profits and public purchase of R.

Two years later, made a more detailed to the motion picture by buying a controlling interest in the Radio-Kodak Corporation, then its fifth largest stock, \$25,000.

During the erratic game, R.K.O. was the red, losing millions, while at last two years ago, R.K.O. made only a profit. Mr. Hughes was a of the many stock of running the stud price, pique and, with \$3-million.

On March 31, 1948, a personal check for \$478 and bought a standing stock of this became the own a major moral deal was the big transaction in Hollywood.

But by July, Hughes was tired. He had been on a jet liner with T.W.A. He sold the motion picture to R.K.O. Pictures, a company, to the and Rubber Company.

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Bizarre and D...

هنا من النحل

Shrouds Hughes Empire's Fate

ICE TURNER string of hotels on the Las Vegas Strip... ISCO, April 5... of Howard R. faciosed tonight... of his as big a secret... life had been... years... elsewhere known... Somewhere... what he wants... now that he is... are that no one... all this information... when it is pieced... reement will en... left an empire... of \$1.5 billion... is that he also... provides that... his wishes for... it, he admini... people... hester C. Davis... a lawyer for Mr... two decades... of the Summ... F. W. Gay of... executive vice... umma, and Na... of Los Angeles... Mr. Hughes's... ears ago and is... ce president of... ing Company... f Mr. Hughes's... he Summa Cor... h was his per... company. Once... Hughes Tool... concern that his... in and that was... of his fortune... ghes liquidated... selling it to a... r major employe... ock was passed... and brought... ut \$140 million... s estimated at... as a sole owner... to stockholders... the ince sheets. An... some inside... of the \$1.5 billion... charges of violati... of the Securities... and Exchange Act... But... the charges were... omissions before... include the... Hughes Aircraft... h he gave to a... in 1954. There... criticism of the... of the Internal... of tax laws... the conduct of... Hughes Medi... And he owns scores... abandoned gold mines... around the West... he acquired these... Las Vegas period... Hughes died, he... rite to the air... ber 1970... Millions of dollars... by Mr. Hughes to... gold mines, and... they were worth... The key to Mr. Hughes's... empire, built... seemed to be his... la. He owned a... government contracts, and...

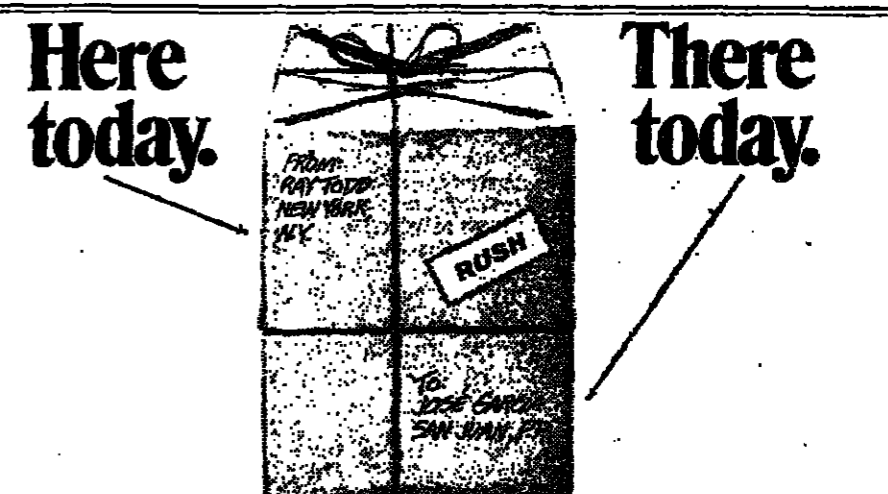
hold them despite the myriad problems he encountered... Last December The Philadelphia Inquirer published the results of a study of Mr. Hughes's relationships with Federal agencies... The newspaper estimated that companies controlled by Mr. Hughes had contracts with Federal agencies for \$6 billion from 1965 to 1974... The scope of the problem in guessing about what Mr. Hughes would do with his empire is best illustrated by a story told by Noah Dietrich, who for more than 30 years was Mr. Hughes's major domo... Mr. Dietrich said that Mr. Hughes had once decided that he should have a will, since he risked death in his airplane flights... The industrialist had different secretaries type different versions of the will... "Then he could go in a closet, shuffle the pages together from different versions and burn the pages he didn't want to use, and nobody would have the slightest idea what he wanted to do with his money," Mr. Dietrich said... Philip Hannifin, chairman of the Nevada Gaming Control Board, said that state officials expected Mr. Hughes's casinos to continue to operate as they have... He pointed out that Mr. Hughes had had his principal executives listed as operators of the casinos... "In the long term, we will have to wait until his estate is probated to see what will happen," Mr. Hannifin said... A Rare Glimpse... Three years ago Mr. Hughes gave up one of his most prized possessions — his privacy — to protect the licenses of his gambling establishments... He actually showed himself to two outsiders... Gov. Mike O'Callaghan of Nevada and Mr. Hannifin... That meeting resulted from Mr. Hughes's involvement in a bitter fight with Robert A. Maheu, who had been his principal employee from about 1968 until Mr. Hughes fled Las Vegas in 1970... Mr. Hughes agreed at the urging of aides to see the Governor and the head of the Gaming Control Board... However, they had to travel to London for the meeting, which they did in March 1973... They were met by a gracious man who talked with them for a long time... He listened to their replies by aiming a hearing aid microphone toward the speaker... He was described as wearing a Yandky beard, well trimmed, as being terribly thin, but mentally alert and showing great strength of personality...

HOWARD HUGHES IS DEAD ON PLANE

Continued From Page 1, Col. 2... By CLARE M. RECKERT Carter Hawley Hale Stores Inc., which operates Bergdorf Goodman and Neiman-Marcus in its chain of 96 stores, attained record sales and earnings in the fourth quarter and fiscal year ended Jan. 31... Net income in the 13 weeks rose 48.8 percent to \$24.3 million, or \$1.29 a share, from \$16.3 million, or 92 cents a share, for the first quarter of the previous year... Sales totaled \$430.4 million, up 18.2 percent from \$364.2 million, lifting the annual volume 11.6 percent to \$1.25 billion from \$1.12 billion in fiscal 1975... Net profit for the year came to \$41.6 million, or \$2.11 a share, 28.3 percent ahead of the \$32.4 million, or \$1.71 a share, earned in the former fiscal year... COMPANY REPORTS... Periods and Feb. 29 unless otherwise indicated... *Revised for change to LIFO... 1974 1975... ABERDEEN MANUFACTURING CO... Qtr. to Dec. 31... Sales \$14,000,000... Net income \$1,100,000... Applied Power Inc... Qtr. to Dec. 31... Sales \$2,345,000... Net income \$240,000... Banco Popular de Puerto Rico... Qtr. to March 31... Sales \$1,544,000... Net income \$177,000... Canadian Western Natural Gas Co... Qtr. to Dec. 31... Sales \$7,400,000... Net income \$1,500,000... Carter Hawley Hale Stores... Qtr. to Jan. 31... Sales \$420,000,000... Net income \$24,300,000... Cook Industries... Qtr. to Dec. 31... Sales \$109,000,000... Net income \$2,800,000... Feko Industries... Qtr. to Dec. 31... Sales \$12,000,000... Net income \$1,115,000... Glosser Bros. Inc... Qtr. to Jan. 31... Sales \$2,524,000... Net income \$462,000... Hammermill Paper Co... Qtr. to March 31... Sales \$152,000,000... Net income \$4,000,000... Intero Inc... Qtr. to Dec. 31... Sales \$31,000,000... Net income \$3,000,000... International Basic Economy Corp... Qtr. to Dec. 31... Sales \$1,000,000... Net income \$100,000... Macmillan Bluedel Ltd... Year to Dec. 31... Sales \$2,297,518,000... Net income \$1,481,000... Northwestern Utilities... Year to Dec. 31... Sales \$8,300,000... Net income \$2,100,000... Olsson Farms... Year to Jan. 31... Sales \$7,471,071... Net income \$1,825,000... Phillips-Van Heusen... Qtr. to Jan. 31... Sales \$1,852,000... Net income \$774,000... Pinehurst Corp... Qtr. to Dec. 31... Sales \$7,200,000... Net income \$1,412,000... Whitaker Cable... Qtr. to Dec. 31... Sales \$11,100,000... Net income \$1,100,000... All shares denominated fully diluted.

Profits Rise 48.8% at Carter Hawley Hale in Quarter

Table with financial data for various companies including Carter Hawley Hale Stores, Applied Power Inc, Banco Popular de Puerto Rico, Canadian Western Natural Gas Co, Carter Hawley Hale Stores, Cook Industries, Feko Industries, Glosser Bros. Inc, Hammermill Paper Co, Intero Inc, International Basic Economy Corp, Macmillan Bluedel Ltd, Northwestern Utilities, Olsson Farms, Phillips-Van Heusen, Pinehurst Corp, Whitaker Cable.



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TO THE PEOPLE OF VENEZUELA

groups of revolutionary commanded to capture the general manager... THE OWENS-ILLINOIS company... political sectors of AD and COPEY have... important ways to transfer the State... Article 5 of the Nationalization Law... For this reason, we believe that for Venezuela to achieve independence, genuine and real independence, the workers, the farmers, the students, the revolutionary intellectuals must strengthen their fight for SOCIALISM... This operation is inscribed with those efforts directed to the achievement of the UNITY OF THE REVOLUTIONARIES... We believe that the hour has come for Latin American revolutionaries to take steps towards the joint formation of a continental strategic battle plan... We definitely support the just cause of the Palestine Arab people who decidedly oppose Yankee imperialism and its latest ploy, Zionism... We greet the heroic peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos, examples of revolutionary perseverance... With regard to the ARGIMIRO GABALDON OPERATION, we are making it public... ARGIMIRO GABALDON is being interrogated as a part of a trial which he has been submitted... We denounce, before the people of Venezuela, the execution of a vast repressive plan which is being executed against the popular masses... In the same way, WE NOTIFY THE POLICE AUTHORITIES that whatever repressive measures they put into practice will result in the EXECUTION OF THE FOREIGN MANAGEMENT AGENT, the government having to take the blame... ARGIMIRO GABALDON OPERATION

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MARKET RESEARCH. 10 years experience in market research. Please contact Personnel Dept. Hillcrest General Hospital-GHI 152-47-74. An equal opportunity employer.

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Help Wanted 2600

NCR MACHINE OPERATOR

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ORDER-INVENTORY CLK NJ

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PHYSICAL THERAPIST

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SECRETARIAL POSITIONS

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Looking for work?

Look here tomorrow. More than 100,000 jobs are being advertised every month in **The New York Times**.

LOU HARRIS JOINS THE NETWORK MORE PEOPLE ARE WATCHING!

America's most respected poll taker Louis Harris has joined ABC News exclusively to give our election-year coverage even greater depth.

Together we'll turn up the surprising patterns of how and why specific voter groups went for the candidates they did. And what stands the candidates took on key issues really determined the outcome.

Throughout the year, we'll bring you special reports on the results of the Louis Harris/ABC News polls. Tonight Lou Harris joins Harry Reasoner and Howard K. Smith with results of the New York and Wisconsin primaries.

But be sure to stay tuned to ABC News this evening for election bulletin. In the primary contests to date, ABC News has been first to project the winning candidate more often than the other two networks combined!

Political Spirit
76
ABC NEWS
Tonight: New York/Wisconsin
abc 11:30PM



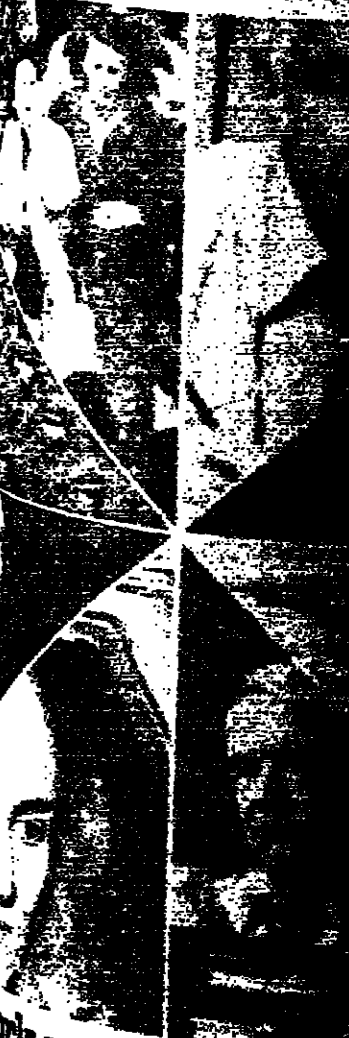
Award-winning
entertainment from
CBS's Digest
WISH GIANT
Special: It's beautiful!
CBS Channel 2

Today's pr
a couple o

Wisconsin
New York
primaries

NBC
News 4

Watch the new



Watch more people
HARRIS
abc 7:00PM

مكرامن الأصيل

E NETWORK WATCHING... ABC TV Tonight: New York

Light! Award-winning entertainment from Reader's Digest... FISH GIANT... animated! It's beautiful! P.M. CBS Channel 2

Today's primaries... a couple of big ones!

Wisconsin New York primaries

Up to now, this year's Presidential primaries have raised as many questions as they've answered. But today's balloting—in Wisconsin and New York—may well be the most pivotal to date.

It's likely, too, that more viewers will be watching the results on NBC than on any other network, for that's been the viewing pattern for the 1976 Primaries thus far.

NBC News' John Chancellor and David Brinkley are on the scene in Milwaukee. NBC News' John Hart is covering the New York vote from Manhattan's NBC NewsCenter. They'll be aided by hundreds of other NBC News reporters, analysts and researchers.

Right after the polls close this evening, NBC News will be projecting results. At 11:30, Chancellor, Brinkley and Hart will bring viewers a Decision '76 Special Report. And tomorrow morning, watch "Today," with Barbara Walters and Jim Hartz, for the complete coverage of today's balloting.

Stay tuned—through November.

NBC News 4

Source: NTA/SIA. Preliminary household estimates, average audience ratings for primary specials. Subject to qualification available on request.



network more people are watching! NEWS/HARRY REASONER abc 7:00PM

Union to End NBC Strike; Network May Bar Return

Members of the National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians who have been on strike against the National Broadcasting Company since last week were told by their leadership yesterday to return to work early tomorrow morning.

However, NBC officials said that the workers would not be allowed to return because of the risk of their sabotaging equipment. The network contends that union members—engineers, maintenance workers and news writers—damaged about \$50,000 worth of equipment before going on strike, and caused the network to lose about \$86,000 in revenues through unplayed commercials.

Edward Lynch, International president of N.A.B.E.T., said in a telegram to NBC that he was terminating the strike "since NBC has agreed to resume negotiations promptly through the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service."

The two sides are scheduled to meet in Washington, on Thursday at 11:30 A.M., at the Federal Mediation Bureau.

"We told the company we're coming back to work," Arthur Kent, president of Local 11 of N.A.B.E.T., said. "It may sound unorthodox, but we think it's the right thing to do." He said that if NBC refused to let the workers return, the union would consider themselves to be locked out.

The talks between NBC and the union, which represents about 1,700 NBC employees, broke off at 10 P.M. last Wednesday. Neither side has been willing to discuss the issues involved in detail, although they say one of the stumbling blocks has been jurisdiction over news cameramen.

The union has also sent a telegram to Betty Ford asking her not to cross their picket lines Thursday night at a live telecast from the Ed Sullivan Theater, where she is to receive the "Woman of the Year" Award.

Barbara Walters Meets With ABC on News Show

Barbara Walters, for 13 years a star of NBC's "Today" show, confirmed yesterday that she had met with ABC officials to discuss the possibility of co-anchoring the "ABC Evening News" with Harry Reasoner.

If she takes the job, she will become the first woman to co-anchor a weeknight news program for a network on a regular basis.

Miss Walters said she gave ABC no answer to its query nor would she for a while. "It was just a preliminary meeting," said the Boston-born star, whose current three-year contract with NBC expires in September.

Miss Walters, named "Broadcaster of the Year" in 1975 by the International Radio and Television Society, said she had not made a decision whether she would hold further talks with ABC News.

Bill Sheehan, ABC News president, said his meeting with Miss Walters was "in the early stage of discussion."

Television



Carole Lombard with Robert Montgomery in "Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Ch. 9, 11:30 P.M.

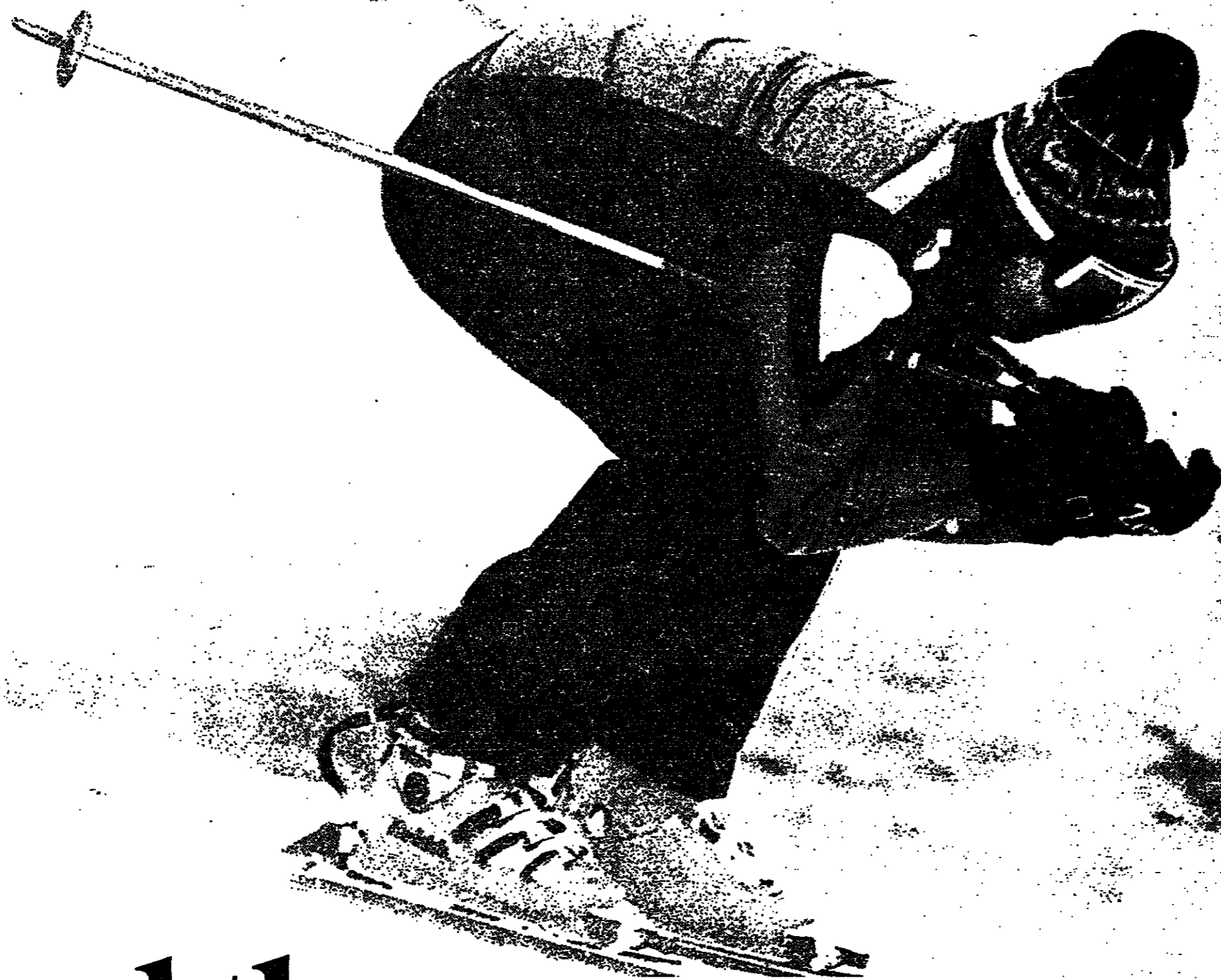
Morning

- 6:10 (2) News
6:15 (7) News
6:20 (5) News
6:27 (5) Friends
6:30 (4) Source Semester
6:30 (4) Knowledge For Yourself
6:30 (3) Speak For Yourself
6:30 (4) Listen and Learn
7:00 (2) CBS News: Hughes Rudd
7:00 (4) Today: Barbara Walters, Jim Hartz, hosts
7:00 (4) Today: Leon and Jill Uris, Dr. Edwin Heath
7:00 (5) Underdog
7:00 (7) Good Morning, America: Gene Tierney, Iron Pauline, Louis Harris
7:00 (11) Popeye and Friends
7:00 (12) Yoga for Health (R)
7:00 (9) News
7:00 (11) Fun the Cat
7:00 (13) Human Relations and School Discipline (R)
8:00 (2) Captain Kangaroo
8:00 (1) Take Home (R)
8:00 (9) Mr. Chips
8:00 (11) Magilla Gorilla
8:00 (13) Explorations in Shaw
8:30 (5) The Monkees
8:30 (9) The Joe Franklin Show
8:30 (11) The Little Rascals
8:30 (12) Real World of Insects (R)
8:45 (13) Vegetable Soup (R)
8:45 (14) Tru
8:45 (9) Not for Women Only: Hugh Downs, host
8:45 (9) Getting the Most for Your Money
8:45 (5) Dennis the Menace
8:45 (7) A.M. New York: Stan Siegel, host
8:45 (11) The Muppet Show
8:45 (13) Sesame Street
9:30 (2) Pat Collins: Charles W. Colson
9:30 (4) Concentration
9:30 (5) Green Acres
9:30 (9) The Beverly Hillsbillies
9:30 (11) Dream of Jeannie
9:30 (12) The Price Is Right
9:30 (14) Celebrity Sweepstakes
9:30 (5) That Girl
9:30 (7) MOVIE: "The Story of Esther Costello" Part 1, 1957. Heather Sears, Joan Crawford, Rossano Brazzi. Afflicted girl exploited. Ugly stuff but well acted, handsomely produced.
9:30 (9) Romper Room
9:30 (11) Gilligan's Island
9:30 (13) Alive and About
10:30 (4) High Rollers
10:30 (5) Andy Griffith
10:30 (11) Astoria and Costello
10:40 (13) Basic Earth Science (R)
11:00 (2) Gambit
11:00 (4) Wheel of Fortune
11:00 (8) The Muppet Show
11:00 (9) Straight Talk: Mary Helen McPhillips, Phyllis Hayes, host. "Why Can't Americans Speak English?"
11:00 (11) Hazel
11:00 (13) Elementary Mathematics
11:10 (3) Community of Living Things
11:30 (2) Love of Life
11:30 (4) Hollywood Squares
11:30 (7) General Hospital: Bill Boggs, host. Jerry Rubin, Art Hadley, Rev. Bob Hartington
11:30 (9) The Today Days (R)
11:30 (11) 1976 (R)
11:45 (12) Matter and Motion
11:45 (13) News: Douglas Edwards

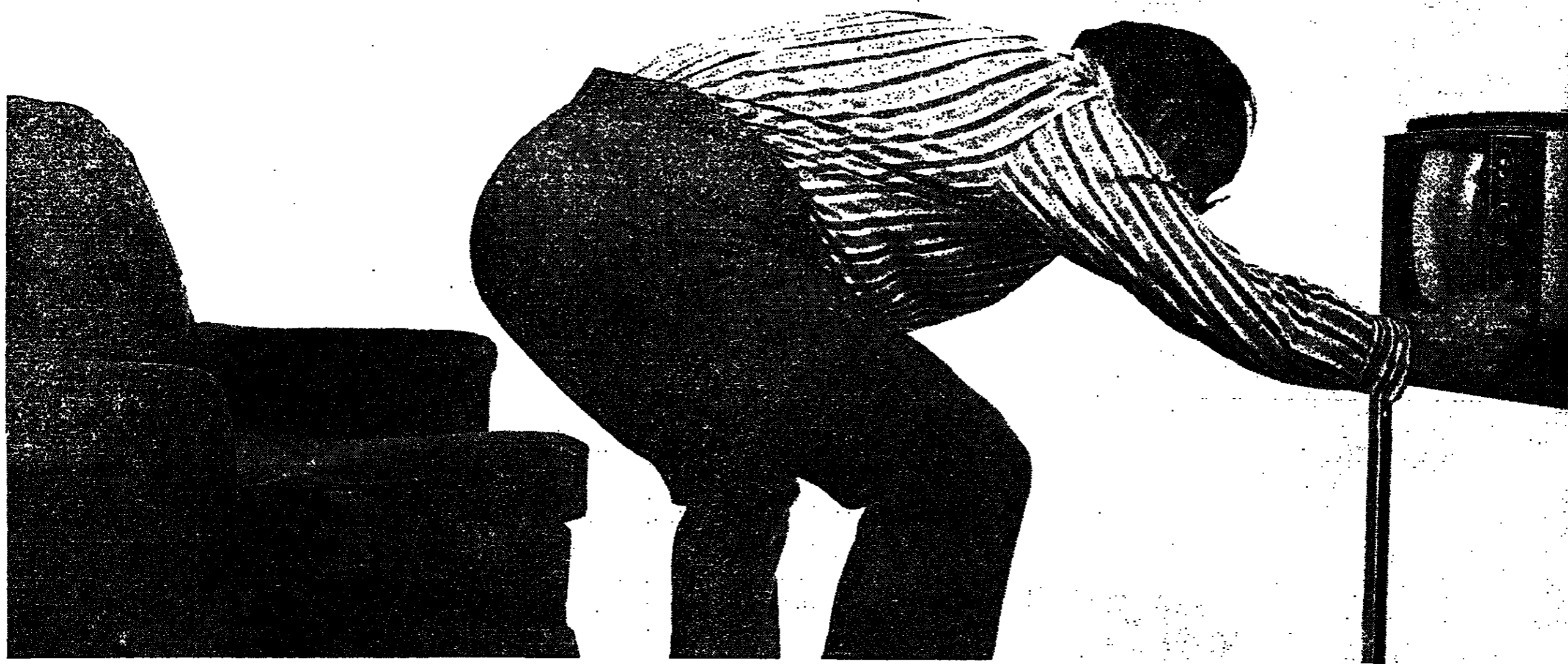
Afternoon

- 12:00 (2) Young and the Restless
12:00 (4) Magnificent Marble Machine
12:00 (7) Let's Make a Deal
12:00 (9) News
12:00 (11) 700 Club: Ruth Stepleton, guest
12:00 (13) Western Civilization (R)
12:30 (2) The Electric Company
12:30 (3) Search for Tomorrow
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There are men.



And there are men.



Doers and viewers.

When you come right down to it, most men are geared to one or the other. And the difference can be important to you as a marketer.

Because what a man does with his leisure time tells you a lot about how he spends the rest of his time.

Take our men, for example. They're young, affluent, well-educated. But more than that, they're active enthusiasts who aren't content to sit on the sidelines, or seek the refuge of the easy chair.

So they go all out. They pursue performance and excellence, and willingly invest their money to achieve it. Not only in their leisure activities, but on all those quality products that go to make up the good life.

A higher percentage of Network men are 18-34 and drink scotch, own an imported car and have taken a foreign trip in the last 3 years than the readers of Sports Illustrated, Time, Newsweek or U.S. News.

Incidentally, you won't find our men reading these magazines. Or watching much TV. By and large, the duplication is extremely low.

But you will find them spending a lot of time with our magazines—over 2½ hours with each issue.

The moral of all this?

There are men, and there are men.

If you sell quality products, it's a difference that can make *all* the difference.



The Ziff-Davis Magazine Network

Our 7,000,000 men. They aren't content to sit on the sideline

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